RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 143 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1926. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 60 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
19 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 "	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
2 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 "	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
31 "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 "	CHINA ..		7,952
21 "	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
14 "	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 "	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
23 "	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK ..		10,902
9 "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 "	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 "	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 "	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 "	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	....	..
8 "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	....	..
22 "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 "	RANCHI ..	....	..
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 "	RAJPUTANA ..	....	..
19 "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 "	RAWALPINDI ..	....	..

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.
These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 27th September 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £195
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,888
29th "	MADURA ..	8,975
12th August	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A Steamer ..	

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
10th July	NAGPORE	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th "	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
8th June	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi.
23rd "	KAROA	East & S. Africa.
23rd "	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
GENOA MARU	6785	24 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20272. Telegrams: "Yusen."

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000 or £ 6,666,667
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861 or £ 3,599,738
Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
Dutch East Indies:—
Bandjermasin, Macassar, Semarang, Bandoeng, Medan, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Padang, Solo, Djember, Palembang, Tegal, Djocja, Pekalongan, Tjilatjap, Kota Radja, Pontianak, Weltevreden
Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22917.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE
FINEST CEMENT manufactured at the **LARGEST** and **MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY** in India and **GUARANTEED** to be well above the British Standard Specification of 1925.
The Calcutta Port Commissioners have just placed a Contract for **15,750** Tons of this Cement to be delivered during this year for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—
APPLY TO:
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Fort, BOMBAY.
PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.
BEST POLICIES ON EASY TERMS.
Lowest rates and liberal conditions
MARRIAGE AND DOWRIES SCHEMES.
Triple protection policies with 4 options
Guaranteed yearly bonuses of Rs. 12 per Rs. 1,000.
WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.
Apply to:—
DALAL AND CO.,
Secretaries.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,582
Second	1920	Rs. 97,787
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.
Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere
S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

The Great Eastern Life
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INCORPORATED IN S. S.
An Eastern Co. for the People of the East.
Automatic Non-Forfeiture. Total & Permanent Disability clause.
BIG BONUSES.
Funds invested in India.
AGENTS WANTED:
BOMBAY BRANCH, 50/52, Church Gate Street, Fort.

B. C. P. W." ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.
"B. C. P. W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream
MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.
Can be had from all chemists or from their SOLE AGENTS,
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
(Phone No. 40784.)
18, Lamington Road, and at Sandhurst Road,
GRANT ROAD. GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced CLERKS in Attorneys Office. Apply Box No. 1715, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3344

EARN EASY MONEY—520 Everyday, Money Making Opportunities. Particulars Free. P.B. 167, KARACHI.
A R3350

WANTED—Men everywhere desirous earning Rs. 80 weekly. Complete working instructions for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R9255

SOLICITOR of long experience desires a rising junior to join him. Apply Box No. 1709, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
A R3322

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE both with Sanskrit as Second Language. Apply to the SECRETARY, YUVAK MANDAL, Tarapur, Dt. Kaira, with testimonials and expected salary.
A R3349

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS to represent Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., in H. H. The Nizam's Dominions on very attractive terms. Apply BRANCH MANAGER, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A 26806

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, and CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank, Limited, to be opened very shortly in U. P. and C. P. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or in Government Papers essential. Please apply to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra.
A26774

WANTED—STUDENTS trained for employment as Signallers in Postal, Railway and Canal Departments, Station Masters, Typists, etc., by retired Deputy Postmaster General. Terms moderate, Results Guaranteed. Apply with one anna stamp to NATIONAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 2, Club Road, DELHI.
A R3169

WANTED—BUSINESS REPORTERS in all Presidency Towns and Taluq Headquarters and Villages. No special qualifications necessary. Whole and spare time workers Ladies or Gentlemen can easily earn 100 to 500 rupees monthly. Encouraging attractive terms offered. Apply The EASTERN ENGINEERING & COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., 3, Burn Bastion Road, DELHI
A26699

EARN MORE MONEY—You can learn SOAP MAKING in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0/1/3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. HAWARD COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
M ME

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Nice FLATS in Dwarkadas Building, Lamington Road, and Garages at Tardeo. Rents moderate. Apply personally to the Receiver, High Court, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R3309

TO LET—Large airy up-to-date SHOWROOM with lights, fans, bathroom and latrine, on ground floor, west wing, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Fort. Apply UNIVERSAL TRADING COMPANY, LTD. Hashmat Mahel, Chaupatty.
C 3338

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR ROOMS and 4 Rooms on 2nd Floor and from 1-7.26 1st Floor whole or in part and whole of Top Floor with a large terrace of Kennedy House, near Kennedy Bridge. Apply to P. NARSILAL on Top Floor, Tel. No. 41679.
C R3346

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH. CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAKE MONEY—Whole or spare time. Twelve valuable formulas and money making plans. One Rupee eight annas only. M. E. NOORGAT, Tadkeshvar, via Kim, Dist. Surat.
T R3348

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock good. will secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 26807

VENETIAN BATHS—Elco Health Thermae Insurance policy of Health, Power, Beauty. ELECTRIC AMERICAN, FRENCH VIBRO MASSAGES, ELECTRIC VAPOUR BATHS, attended by Nurse, Medical Graduate attends daily. Nasser House, 1st Floor, Front Corner side, Queen's Road, opposite French Motor Coy.
T R3345

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
Bombay Chronicle
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

G. D. A. Enrolments have begun at BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE. The finest results achieved by this Institute last year at this Examination positively prove its superior training. The session starts from the 21st June. We invite thorough inquiries before joining. YUSUF BUILDING, Fort, Bombay.
M26773

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BOOK-SELLERS, private and public Libraries are informed that shop-soiled and second-hand books of all descriptions will be purchased at tempting prices by HUSSANALLY GANGJI, 80, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
L

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified and an experienced SUB-OVERSEER, for the Hubli City Municipality, on a monthly salary of Rs. 60-5-100 with Rs. 10 conveyance allowance. Knowledge of Kanarese essential.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned before 25th July, 1926.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 11th June, 1926.
26802

WANTED.

ONE trained SANITARY INSPECTOR is wanted for the Chhindwara Municipality. The pay of the post will be Rs. 50-2-75 plus cycle allowance at Rs. 7½ per month. The post is a permanent one. New candidate will be on probation for 6 months.

LALCHAND,
Honorary Secretary,
Municipal Committee
CHHINDWARA.
Dated, Chhindwara, the 14th June, 1926.
26801

TO FORD OWNERS

GET YOUR SPARE PARTS from us, guaranteed genuine Ford spare parts at the lowest prices obtainable anywhere. We defy competition.

STANDARD AUTOMOBILES,
Opp: Opera House,
Queen's Road, Bombay.
26783

FREE CRANKCASE SERVICE.

RUN YOUR CAR up our crankcase ramp at Bellasis Road, and have your crankcase thoroughly drained and cleaned, and fresh oil filled.

No charge except for oil used.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) LTD.,
Bellasis Road, Bombay.
26782

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT, LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS and MERCHANTS are hereby warned against the use of B.B.B. PORTLAND CEMENT that is not supplied by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., or by their Selling Agents in Bombay. Messrs. Shah Harjivandas Mohandas and Co., or their recognised Selling Agents in the Mofussil. Care should be taken to see that all bags are new and have the wire ties intact and that they bear the brand

PORTLAND
B. B. B.
CEMENT

on one side and that they have no branding on the reverse side.

The Manufacturers warn the intending purchasers that they do not guarantee the quality of cement purchased other than direct from Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., or the aforesaid Selling Agents.

Bombay, 17th June, 1926.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents: Bundi Portland Cement Ltd.
26794

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUBURBAN SERVICE.

CONSEQUENT on the extension of the Electric Train Service via the Harbour Branch to Thana on and from the 21st June, 1926, there will be slight changes in the main line suburban steam service.

For timings, see sheet time tables exhibited at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag: Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 17th June, 1916.
26805

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, (Not Monday, 21st instant as tentatively notified by Government), that day being a Public Holiday, (Bakri-Id) under the Negotiable Instruments Act. 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th June, 1926.
26795

1925 MODEL FORD CARS.

A few only 1925 Model Cars still available at Rs. 1,650. These cars are brand now and are only reduced in price owing to the introduction of the New Model.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA), LTD.,
Hughes Road, Bombay.
26786

NOTICE.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAR OF BARODA HINDU GIRLS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Hindu Public that the Trustees of the above-mentioned Fund propose to give about 75 Scholarships to deserving Hindu Girls, who are studying in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, High Schools, Arts, Science and Medical Colleges of the Baroda State or in the Bombay Presidency excepting Sindh and other Indian State.

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress, financial condition of parents, etc.

Forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. Sumant Mehta, Sayaji Gunj, Baroda.

The application form must be returned duly filled in by the 10th July to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA,
Secretary,
H. H. The Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Gaekwar Education Trust Fund, Baroda.
Sayaji Gunj,
Baroda, 14th June, 1926.
26799

NOTICE.

The Municipal Board is contemplating to have electric scheme introduced in the Moradabad city. The persons or Companies who wish to take up the work are invited to correspond with the Chairman Municipal Board Moradabad. It may be clearly understood that the Board is not prepared to incur any financial responsibility excepting the guarantee to make over all the Municipal lighting.

SECRETARY,
Municipal Board, Moradabad.
26773

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd. (In Vol. Liquidation) that the Board of Directors of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., have extended the time of application for shares of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., in exchange of the shares of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd. to the 30th day of September, 1926. The shareholders of the Indian Woollen Mills Ltd. are requested to forward the allotment letters duly executed along with the share certificates of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd., to the Registered Office of the Company, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, before the above date.

(Sd.) S B BILLIMORIA,
(Sd.) D. L. STEVENS.
Liquidators of the Indian Woollen Mills Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
26784

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED HAJI SULEMAN, Bai HANIFABAI, daughter of Haji Suleman Habib and wife of Moosa Essa, and Bai ZULEKHABAI, daughter of Haji Suleman Habib and widow of Husen Essa, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, possession, bequest, partnership or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at Chakla and Bhajipala Street, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 361 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 6065 and 7023 and New Survey Nos. 2058 and 2059 and Cadastral Survey No. 457 (Mandvi Division), together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward Nos. 460-61 and Street Nos. 126-128 1 at 15, and which said premises are bounded on or towards the North by Bhajipala Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by the Chakla Street Masjid, on or towards the East by Chakla Street and on or towards the West by a Gully.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1926.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C26804

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2011 of 1925.

BHICAJI BOMONJI CHINOY and Another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MURADALI GULAMHUSEIN NAGINAWALA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his Office in the Court-house on FRIDAY, the 16th day of July, 1926, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 956 square yards or thereabouts on and being Plot No. 9 of the Dadar-Matunga Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, in the City and Island of Bombay and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and bounded on the North-East by a road 66 feet in width, on the South-East by Plot No. 10 of the said estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, on the South-West partly by the property belonging to the said estate of the said Trustees and partly by the property belonging to Dinsha Mancherji Dastoor, and on the North-West by Plot No. 8 of the said estate of the said Trustees agreed to be leased to Chhotalal Bhagwandas, and forms a portion of premises bearing New Survey Nos. 1200 and 1203, and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 6648 (3) and Street No. 215-B, and which said premises are in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Receiver who is the first Plaintiff herein.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JHAVERY & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named, at Yusuf Building (1st Floor), Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26792

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 807 of 1925.

TYEBALLI EBRAHIM ..... Plaintiff.

versus

FIDAHUSSEIN GULAMHUSSEIN RUPAWALLA and another ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of February, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the Second day of July, 1926, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold Inami land or ground, situate at Kurla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 312 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and North by the Government Khalsa ground, on the West by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on the South by the property of Allarakhia Nathoo, which land being a freehold Tenure is not surveyed and bears no Survey Number together with the foundation and plinth therein constructed and which and all the premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground comprised of several pieces or parcels of perpetual leasehold land or ground whereof Mr. Rustomji Hormusji Umrigar is the Fazendar, situate on the East side of Bombay Agra Road at Kurla in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 729 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 221 and bounded, on the East partly by the property of Allarakhia Nathoo and partly by the hereinbefore firstly described property and partly by the property of Kermally Abdullali on the West by the Royal Road, called Bombay Agra Road on the North partly by the property of Tyeballi Adamji and partly by the property of the said Kermalli Abdulalli and on the South by the passage appertaining to these premises and beyond that by the property of Allarakhia Nathoo together with all the several messuages tenements or dwelling houses or chawls privies and nahnis standing and erected thereon consisting of ground floor only walls foundation and plinth built of mud chunum stones and bricks covered with Mangalore Tiles and which said premises are assessed by the Kurla Municipality in the New Mill Ward formerly under Nos. 114 and 115 and now under Nos. 194 and 195.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C26726

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 84 BALES OF NAGPUR (C.P.) COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER) AND 56 BALES OF NAGPUR (C.P.) COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE).

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st June, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Messrs. Volkart Bros. Godown No. J. 148 at Cotton Depot, Sewree, the following:—

84 Bales of Nagpur (C.P.) Cotton (Slightly damaged by water).

56 Bales of Nagpur (C.P.) Cotton (slightly damaged by fire).

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 110, Ridge Road, Malabar Villa, rich and selected pieces of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, Jacobian dining room complete furniture by John Robert, dining table, dining chairs, very old blackwood carved sideboard, morocco leather lined Chesterfield suites, velvet lined drawing room suites, rolled top office writing table, sweet toned cottage piano by Monington, and Weston, London, chairs, best teakwood almyrahs, dressing chests, dressing tables, fancy teapoys, teakwood, brass and iron beds, very rare old blackwood carved furniture, electro-platedware by Ridd, and Barton, English dinner set, rich crockery and glassware, English ice box, meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of an English gentleman and others.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Back Again.

Charlie Chaplin in A Dog's Life
Pathépicture

AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION
Its One Big Laugh From Start to Finish.

GLAMOROUS, GLITTERING and GLORIOUS
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-20 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MATHERAN KNOWN AS "VICTORIA LODGE."

Suit No. 2354 of 1925.

Sorabjee Dadabhoy Pavri and others vs. Jehangir Bomanjee Cooper and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Pavri, the Receiver appointed herein under Consent Decree, dated 12th June, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT and Coy. will on SATURDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following:—

All that piece of leasehold land with their appurtenances situate at Matheran in the district of Kolaba Sub-district Karjat admeasuring about 14 gunthas with the bungalows and out-houses standing thereon and known by the name of "Victoria Lodge" and described as No. 150 in the map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba and bounded as follows:—On the north partly by Government land and partly by the Vernacular Municipal School on the south by the property of Joosab Pirmahomed Japanwalla on the east by a public road and on the west by the public lane called Mary Lane.

The above bungalow contains four bed rooms and one drawing and dining room and a verandah in front.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT MUGBHAT STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Manilal Ranchoddas, executor of the Will of Hiralal Harkisondas deceased Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will on SATURDAY, the 10th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the following:—

All that piece of Fazandari land, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mugbhat Street, admeasuring about 150 square yards and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 663, Street No. 8 and bounded on the east by the house of Bajoobai, widow of Ganoo Mali, on the west and north by the property of Harishanker Bhasker and on the south by the gully.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Coy., Attorneys for the executor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

Only two Plays! SHRI GURU GANESH Only two Plays!!
SHRI PITH SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI
RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ
WILL STAGE ON
SUNDAY, 20th JUNE, 1926, AT 9 P. M.
and on
MONDAY, 21st JUNE, 1926, AT 9 P. M.
SAUNSHAYA KALLOL
at VICTORIA THEATRE, at GRANT ROAD.
Mr. Raghuvir Saokar will act as Revatee.
RATES AS USUAL.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage
AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
ON SATURDAY, 19th June, at 8-30 P. M.
and
ON SUNDAY, 20th June, at 3 p. m.
MENAKA

SPECIALLY ON ACCOUNT OF IDD HOLIDAY
On TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 3 P. M.
SWAYAMVAR
RATES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
30, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 18TH JUNE, 1926, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th day of June, 1926, at 10.30 a.m. (S.T.) at No. 3, First Floor of Saleh Mansions, Dubash Estates, Nepean Sea Road, very valuable made-to-order dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, electric combination, gramophone, roll top writing table, etc., etc.

The property of C. W. Sykes, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Bombay, proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

To quickly get rid of BACKACHE

You naturally wish to get rid of your Backache as quickly as possible, but you also want lasting benefit, and that is why you should choose De Witt's Pills in preference to any other remedy.

De Witt's Pills act upon your liver, your kidneys and your bladder, and in this way they rid your body of the harmful uric acid which causes the pain in your back.

This is a simple and inexpensive remedy, but it gives results which cannot possibly be obtained by any other means, and it has been used with success in all parts of the world for over forty years.

Ask your Chemist To-day for
De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE
Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.

As regards Moffussil clientele, we
(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,
(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and
(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone up, or see us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".
Tel. Nos. 21788—22044.

Baliwalla & Home
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Manufacturers of the
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPHTHALMIC LENSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros
173, PRINCESS ST
BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit, Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/-

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE
BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 17.

Jalavijaya, Beatson, Calcutta.
Heimei Maru, Orna, Kobe.
British Fern, Davies, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

June 18.

Varsova, Watson, Busrah.
Jalaputra, Baker, Calcutta.

LOADING.

June 17.

Steamer British Fern for Mohomerah.
Steamer Ormara for Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, June 17.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5989, London, 19/6, M M and Co.
4 Kondekerk, 3650, Karachi, 24/6, E D Sassoon and Co.
7 Ehernfels, 3680, Karachi, 23/6 L Edwards.
10 Karoa, 3607 Durban, 23/6, M M & Co.
11 Delta, 4739, China, 22/6, M B & Co.
12 A Dred George Lloyd, 440, NF, N.F., Mazagon Dock Co.
15 Teespool, 2939, Hull, 20/6, T Morrison, and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Haresfield, 3212, N F N F M M & Co.
3 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf, 23/6, M M & Co.
8 Ormara, 2978, Karachi N F M M & Co.
10-11 Jalaputra, 3113, Calcutta, 18/6, Scindia S N Co.
12.13 Sirsa, 338, Rangoon 20/6.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalapalaka, 2630 N F N F Scindia S N Co.
DLE Cape Ortegal, 3136, Rangoon 20/6, Scindia S N Co.
F Arna, 3249, Durban, 18/6, Grahams Tdg.
G Indira, 293, Malabar, 17/6, Bombay Steamships.
H Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, N F Laljee Naranjee and Co.
K Hatipara, 4893, N F 17/6, M M & Co.
L/M Gairsoppa, 3227, NF. NF, M M and Co.
Co.
P Garna, 3228, Calcutta, 19/6, M M & Co.

EXPORTS.

June 17.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—6 bdles jecal, rabit, and carsak skins H A M Sawal, 9 bdles woollen carpets H A Aminoff, 30 bdles fox skins H A Aminoff, 5 bdles fox skins F Ismailoff, 25 bales cow hides P Hassam, 37 bales cow hides Ladhabhai Tharia and Sons, 7 bales cow calf hides Ladhabhai Tharia and Sons, 40 bales cow hides H Noormohomed and H Essa, 20 bales goat and sheep skins H Noormohomed and H Essa, 14 bales goat skins T P Vello Mistry, 12 bdles lamb skins M Saidahmed, 1 bdle woollen namdas and carpets H A M Saval.

For Constantinople:—4 bdles woollen carpets F Ismailoff, 2 bdles woollen carpets N Gad.

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg:—103 cwt dry casin L Ebrahimji, 111 bales old post bags jute L Ebrahimji, 210 cwt hessian cuttings L Ebrahimji, 35 cwt old jute cutting L Ebrahimji, 60 cwt deer horns Ladhabhai Tharia and Sons.

For Antwerp:—100 bales hemp S Parmanand, 54 bales hemp C Peraj and Co.

For Copenhagen:—20 cwt cardamoms I A H Mossa Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton J Dewaji, 100 cwt manila rope M Somjee, 65 cwt cotton and jute rope cutting M Somjee, 18750 cwt linseed oil cake N B Velmohomed.

S S Tesspool for Dunkerk:—612 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Ehrenfels for Hamburg:—2 pots palma rosa oil Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—750 tons manganese ore Grindlay and Co Ltd, 1000 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co., 100 cwt mustard seed C Jivanlal and Co.

For Havre:—12 bales cow tail hairs M Mohammadali and Co.

For Hull:—1023 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co, 201 cwt rape seed C Jivanlal and Co., 4800 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros, 4500 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.

For Leith:—4010 cwt groundnuts cake S Bannister and Co Ltd, 196 cwt bone senews S Bannister and Co Ltd.

S S Delta for Kobe:—1 bale cotton K M Nathoo, 1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—8 cwt almond with shell N C Bhesania and Co, 9 cwt castor seed N C Bhesania and Co.

For Shanghai:—3 bdles fox skin H N F Mohomed.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

Correct Feeding
during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'
Milk Food No. 1
is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

A Special Offer to Mothers.
Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.
To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.
Mrs. .....
will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Post this Coupon To-day

Make your Teeth Strong with Kalzana

Very few people get enough calcium from their ordinary food. Yet medical science insists that it is the most important of all the minerals needed by the body. Kalzana is calcium in a palatable, easily digested form. Take a few tablets daily and provide your system with the material it needs to form strong, sound teeth, capable of lasting a life-time.

A Doctor of Dental Surgery writes: "*Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and so stops tooth-decay. I have often seen extraordinary results even after a few weeks' use.*"

Look at your children's teeth. If the first set shows decay take heed of nature's warning. Let Kalzana help to produce a perfect second set. The most persistent use of the tooth-brush cannot indefinitely protect weak, poor quality teeth against decay.

Expectant and nursing mothers need Kalzana. It makes good the excessive loss of calcium, protects the teeth against decay and secures strong, safe teeth to their children.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Made by the Manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.
Sold at all chemists and stores.
Kalzana improves unhealthy condition of skin and blood and produces excellent results in:
TUBERCULOSIS ECZEMA ANAEMIA
BOILS MALARIA RICKETS
EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 17.

Yesterday Reuter reported 10 points lower in old crop and 9 points down to 1 point up in new crop in New York futures. To-day a rise of 16 points in old crop and 7 to 2 points in new crop has been reported. The market improved on some short covering. Liverpool was reported yesterday 5 to 2 points up. To-day a drop of 13 to 6 points has been reported.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents, Messrs. M. & B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends.

"The weekly weather report of the United States Agricultural Bureau says:—The weekly weather report is very favourable. The crop has made very favourable progress throughout the entire Cotton Belt except in North Georgia and the interior of Carolina."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 16th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Crop progressing favourably. General weather favourable."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 16th instant as under:—

"Weekly weather report favourable."

In response to a moderate advance in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning a rupee higher with Broach July/August at Rs. 343, and improved to Rs. 344½ on prominent Shroffs buying. On selling by Exporting Houses and Shroffs the market gradually gave way to Rs. 342½ and closed at the same rate. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 342¾ and declined to Rs. 341 on local operators selling and closed at Rs. 341¼. The tone of the market was quiet but steady.

New Broach April/May opened at Rs. 319 and eased by half a rupee on general selling. At about this level prominent Shroffs were buyers which lifted the values to Rs. 320½. But the market again gave way to Rs. 319 on Exporting and Commission Houses selling and closed at the same rate. Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 329 and touching Rs. 330 declined to Rs. 327 and closed at the same rate. Shroffs were moderate sellers whilst Commission Houses were buyers. Whilst December/January opened at Rs. 303 and advancing by a rupee on scattered buying declined to Rs. 302½ on selling by Shroffs and closed at Rs. 303. F.G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 256 and Rs. 251 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Tuesday last and the demand for better grades cotton was fairly good.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, June 17.

Fully Good Broach April/May	318
Fully Good Broach July/August	431¼
Fully Good Bengal July	254
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	249
Fine Oomra July	325½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	301¾

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 17.

Description	Super-fine	Fine.	F. Good	Good.
M. G. Bengal	276	266	256	246
M. G. Oomra No. 3	333	323	308	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	363	353	338	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	353	343	328	
M. G. Broach No. 2	359	351	343	335
M. G. Southerns			336	326
M. G. Southerns F.G. Fair				316
M. G. Punjab/American	367	359	351	343

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 17.

Fully Good Broach April/May	319
Fully Good Broach July/August	342
Fully Good Bengal July	256
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	250
Fine Oomra July	327
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	302
Good Southerns June	317

RECEIPTS,

Bombay, June 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th June, 1926:—

Cotton	10646 bales
Wheat	22,658 Cwts.
Linseed	5,986 ,,
Rape, etc.	445 ,,
Gingellyseed	nil
Poppyseed	9 ,,
Groundnuts	2,597 ,,
Castorseed	4,607 ,,
Rice	4,802 ,,
Myrabollams	7,954 ,,
Cottonseed	6,075 ,,
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	2,763 ,,
Juwar	1,701 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	587 ,,
Bajri	918 ,,
Coal	240 Tons

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 17.

In full-pressed Bales.	15-6-26	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year
Khandesh	158	2,89,259	2,92,139
Central India ..	294	3,03,478	3,29,098
Berar and Nagpur ..	275	2,16,365	1,99,905
Hyderabad-Gaorani	11	73,579	96,447
Berar	202	4,71,933	5,68,735
Central Provinces ..	175	2,44,251	2,55,585
Total Comras ..	1,115	16,61,865	17,37,289
Dholera	1,486	2,63,984	2,74,089
N.W Provinces		1-29,207	1,31,647
Rajputana	396	1,03,617	72,640
Sind-Punjab ..	128	2,87,806	3,51,147
Broach		3,11,722	4,81,428
Coompta & Dharwar	1,134	1,19,130	1,35,537
Westerns-Northerns	781	75,973	73,366
Cocanada		2,212	1,262
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	5,421	45,519	28,106
Persian		3,851	4,686
American		17,267	9,649
Egyptian and African	188	62,831	48,496
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,147	3,487
Total	10,640	30,88,124	33,58,821

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	1st Sept. to 10th June This year 15-6-26	Last year
Europe	408	4,88,490	5,97,651
Japan & China ..	4,000	15,82,953	16,25,472
Coast Ports ..		21,811	20,047
Up-country by Rail		83,476	13,423
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		21 966	61,896
Total ..	4,408	21,98,696	23,18,489

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 17.

Bengal Superfine M G	270/75	.....
Bengal Fine M G	255/60	.....
Bengal F G M G	240/45	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	255	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45	.....
Punjab-Americans FGM G	350/55	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	335/40	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	335/40	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/30	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	325/30	.....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	270/80	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	340/45	.....
Broach F G M G	315/20	.....
Muthia Fine M G	255/65	.....
Muthia F G M G	235/45	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	360/65	.....
Western M G	300/10	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	350/55	.....
Cambodia F G M G	385/90	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	380/390	
Kadi/Viramgam F G M G	315/20	.....
Dhollera F G M G	310/15	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales. Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian	nil.
Mid. Americans Spot	9.54
Egyptians F.G.F. Sakellaridis	16.50

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverool at closing time)	
July	17.58
October	16.33
January	16.26

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

July	17.52
October	16.24
January	16.20

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

July	16.84
October	16.01

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 16.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
July	9.06—.08
October	8.63—.10
January	8.59—.09
March	8.63—.09
May	8.67—.08

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, June 16.

Months.	To-day's prices.
July	15.10—.25
November	14.85—.20

London, June 15.

Exchange Belgium 169.50
Exchange Athens 393.00
Cuban Sugar June sellers 11/4 1/2

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 16.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool—

Months	To-day's prices.
June	9.07—.14
July	9.01—.13
August	8.85—.11
September	8.75—.11
October	8.63—.10
November	8.61—.07
December	8.61—.08
January	8.61—.07
February	8.62—.06
March	8.66—.06
April	8.67—.05
May	8.69—.06
June	8.68—.06

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 16.

Months.	To-day's prices.
June	15.54—.01
July	15.34—.01
August	15.34—.01
September	15.30—unchgd
October	15.17 plus .02
November	15.07 plus .02
December	15.07 plus .02
January	14.94 plus .02
February	14.92 plus .02
March	14.87 plus .02
April	14.87 plus .02
May	14.82 plus .02
June	14.82 plus .02

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 16.

Scinde Good	6.05
Scinde Fully Good	6.35
Scinde Fine	6.65
Bengal Good	6.15
Bengal Fully Good	6.45
Bengal Fine	6.75
Oomra Good	6.85
Oomra Fully Good	7.15
Oomra Fine	7.45
Broach Good	7.45
Broach Fully Good	7.85
Broach Fine	8.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 16.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports 14,000 bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain 17,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Continent 36,000 bales.

Futures at New York:—

July	17.69+.16
October	16.33+.07
December	16.35+.03
January	16.33+.08
Spot Cotton at New York	18.20+.14
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.17+.14

Futures New Orleans:—

July	16.92+.14
October	16.03+.08
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20 3/8.
Demand Bills	4.86.18

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, June 16.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK.—

Months.	To-day's prices.
July	17.69 plus .16
October	16.33 plus .07
December	16.35 plus .03
January	16.33 plus .08

Liverpool, June 16.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool—

Months.	To-day's prices.
July	9.01—.13
October	8.68—.10
December	8.61—.08
January	8.61—.07

WHEAT.

London, June 16.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. June/July buyers 54/6.

Rozario Santa Fe—58½ lbs. June/July buyers 53/6.

Tone:—Firm on fair enquiry.

Australian June/July buyers 58/9.

Choice White Karachi June/July sellers 57/6.

Soft Red Karachi May/June value 56/3.

Tone:—Fair. Firm. Fair enquiry.

Choice White Karachi loading paid 57/9. Afloat paid 58/3. June paid 57/4½.

Cargo Rozario Santa Fe 58½ lbs. June 15th paid 53.

Cargo New South Wales May Continent paid 59/9.

Cargo South Australian sailer Feb. Continent paid 61

SEEDS.

London, June 16.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
June/July paid £15 7/8.
July/Aug. paid £16 1/8.

Cottonseed Bombay June/July sellers £8 1/8.

Castorseed Bombay June/July sellers £17 1/8.

Linseed, Bombay June/July nominal £18 3/4.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton June/July nominal £21.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton June/July value £21/7/8.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton June/July sellers £22 5/8.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton June/July nominal £20 1/4.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm, with prices tending in favour of sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore June/July sellers £22 3/8.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, June 17.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass, English	¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	4	0
Brass, English	1½	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¾	57	4	0
Brass, English	2	57	4	0
Brass, German	¾	56	12	0
Brass, German	2	55	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 17.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	¾	58	4	0
Copper German	1	60	0	0
Copper German	1¼	60	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	4	0
Copper English Bars		52	8	0
Brass Bars		41	4	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
Lead Rangooni		24	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55	8	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54	8	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		59	12	0

METALS.

London, June 16.

English best Selected Copper £62 1/2.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £57 7/16.
Copper Braziers £74 1/2.
Yellow Metal 69 1/4.
Hard Spelter 31 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/4.
Tin Block £267 3/4.

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, June 17.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	6	9
Finix	No. 6½	0	7	3
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	7	6
David	No. 10½	0	8	0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	8	3
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	9	0
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	9	3
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	9	6
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	9	3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	10	9
Japan	No. 20	0	12	3
Japan	No. 32	1	1	3
Japan	No. 40	1	3	0
Japan	No. 42½	1	5	0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, June 17.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

	Per lb.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 36/40 In.—				
Standard		1	2	0
Century	,,	1	1	3
Hindustan	,,	1	1	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	2	0
Phoenix	,,	1	1	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	1	0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	1	3
Kaliamardan	,,	1	1	3
Daud Sahib	,,	1	0	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	2	6
Hindustan	,,	1	1	9
David Mill	,,	1	2	3
Apollo	,,	1	2	3
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Swan Finlay		1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	0	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	0	9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	0	9
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	0	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	0	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	0	6
Sundari Brand	,,	1	0	6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	6
Jacob E D	,,	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	2	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	1	6
Century	,,	1	1	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	0	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	3	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4	4	0
Jamshed	,,	4	4	0
Century	,,	4	12	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	4	6	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4	12	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand Mill	,,	5	14	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	11	8	0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9	10	0
Hindustan	,,	8	14	0
E D Rachael	,,	7	8	0
SILITA:—				
Century	,,	1	0	0
Textile	,,	1	0	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	0	3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	10	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	9	0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	5	6
Great	,,	1	5	0
Phoenix	,,	1	5	6

BARLEY.

London, June 16.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6

PARIS—
Bank's selling DD Frcs. 1200.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1270.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1255.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 203.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 5/8.
London—Paris Fresh 167.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.
London—Brussels Frcs. 165.00
London—Rome Liras 134.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market tsteady.

London, June 16.

Tele Transfers 1/5 31/32
Bar gold £4/4/11 1/2
Bar Silver Spot 30 3/8 quietly steady.

London, June 16.

Rentes 5 per cent 46 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 3/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 3/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China bought. Market quietly steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 7/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 17.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 M/s	1/6 7/32.
Fcs. Demand	1205
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	154½
Shanhai	203
Japan	129¼
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 16.

Stockholm	18.14
Oslo	21.90
Amsterdam	12.11 7/8
Switzerland	25.14

London, June 16.

Exchange on London in Paris 172.00
Exchane on London in German 20.44½
Exchange on London in Italy 135.05.

New York June 16.

Demand Bills 4.86.18.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 17.

3 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
6 Months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3 3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Month 3 per cent.
Money 3 Months 2 3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Months 2 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 16.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 9/32.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 10.

BULLION

Bombay, June 17.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/7/0.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/7/0.
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21/11/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 69/0/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 69/2/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 69/4/0.

Bombay, June 17.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 30-6.
Silver forward d. 30-6.

TONE OF SILVER:—
Uncertain but at present steady. China was quiet and steady. China speculators sold cash and bought forward. Market likely to move within narrow limits.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, June 16.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £87 1/8 +1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 1/8 unchgd.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £100 3/4 +1/4
Conversion Loan £75 5/8 +1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £101 1/2 ex. div. —2.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 —1/4.
Consols 2½ p.c. 55 1/2 +1/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 57 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 70 1/4 —1/4.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 60 1/4 +3/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 17.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent Rs. 76/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/.
5 per cent Loan Tax Free) 1945/55 Rs. 106/13.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/42 Rs. Rs. 103/8.

Tone of Market:—4 per cent Loan 1960/70 Rs. 87/11 sellers. Weak owing to heavy selling.

SHARES.

London, June 16.

Hongkong Bank	£131 1/2
Chartered Bank	£21
National Bank	£47
P. & O. Bank	£9 3/4
Eastern Bank	£6

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 16.

In the share market in jutes there was not much change in the market to-day for mill shares which continued to find a certain measure of outside support at steady rates. Coals were lifeless in the absence of any interest. Teas were quiet with the number of transactions continuing restricted. Miscellaneous with the exception of Indian Standard Wagon Preference which were sought after to a certain extent at yesterday's quotations, there was nothing doing of any importance. In rubbers a revival of enquiry took place and some improvements were registered over last levels. Government securities were easier. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—4 per cent new loan 1960|70 88|2; 5 per cent. loan 1945|55, 100|11.

Banks. Allahabad Bank pref. 102.

Railways: Howrah Amta Light Railway 140|8.

Cottons: Keoram pref. 64|8.

Jute: Alliance 42|8; Auckland 213; Cheviot 231|8; Clive 31|4; Craig 4|4; Empire 47|12; Fort William 251; Hooghly ordy 66|12; Howrah 35|12; Kamarhatty 527; Kanknarrah 437|8; Lawrence 550; Lansdowne 241; National 26; New Central 540; Northbrook 46|4; Orient 192; Presidency 6|10; Reliance 57|8; Waverley 6|6.

Coals. Jampty central 3|12.

Miscellaneous: Frank Ross 5|8; Bengal Telephone Corporation orddinary 7|4; Burn and Company 6 per cent. pref. 100; Indian Standard Wagon pref 81; British India Corporation ordy 4|8; Do pref; 116; Indian Wood Products 10.

Rubber shares:—Kedah 4|67 1|2 cts. Malkoff dol. 4|90 Sunge Began dol. 4-45 cts. Utan Simpan dol 4|37 1|2 cts.

Teas: Gohpur 11|4; Rajnagar 171; Sapei 23|8; Seajuli 40|8.

Debentures: 6 per cent 1916|21|66 Associated Hotel 93|8; 5 1|2 per cent 1915|35 Chowringhee property 98|8; 5 1|2 per cent 1912|22|27 Dalhousie property 96|8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen sixteen pence.—A. P.

LINSEED.

London, June 16.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
June/July paid 18 1/8.
Yesterday's June/July resellers 17 3/4
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
July/Aug paid 33/4 1/2.
Yesterday's July/Aug. offer 32/7 1/2
Sep/Dec paid 33/6.
Yesterday's Sep/Dec. paid 32/9.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 16.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sep. sellers 15/4 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 15/6.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 15/7½.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sep. sellers 15/7.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 15/7 3/4.
Tone:—Firmer but business small.

RUBBER.

London, June 16.

Para Up River Fine Spot July/Aug value 19/.
Tone:—Steady.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—
Buyers 20 3/4.
Sellers 21 1/4.
Tone:—Improved. Closed quieter, but irregular.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, June 16.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football (2nd Dn.)—R. A. M. C. vs. Police, Cooperage 5-45 p.m. —(2nd Dn.)—G. I. P., Matunga vs. "Times of India," Oval, 5-45 p.m.

"The 16th annual general meeting of the policy-holders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ltd., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the 18th annual general meeting of the shareholders at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office 73-75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SATURDAY, June 19.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.)—Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

PATHARE PRABHOO CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held at the Society's Office near Albless Baug on Sunday next (20th instant) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Prof. R. K. Kulkarni M.A., LL.B., of Gowalior College, will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 77 Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on "The East and West. It is open to the public.

PRINTING INDUSTRY FILM.

The Gujarati Type Foundry has pleasure to invite the staff of Printing and Newspapers Presses of Bombay to a free Cinema show on Sunday morning when a film pertaining to Printing Industries will be screened. (Time and place will be announced hereafter in Saturday's newspapers).

CHINCHPOKLI HINDU SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Chinchpokli Hindu Sabha, a Shudhi ceremony will be performed to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Sabha (under the Chinchpokli Bridge near Laxminarayan temple). All Hindus, interested in the movement, are requested to attend.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

BHARAT FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

The Free Night School has commenced its work. It imparts teaching in Gujarati. The subjects taught are Gujarati, Hindi, Indian Accountancy and English. Special arrangement is made to teach music, and in a few days hence typewriting and shorthand will be taught specially. The night School is free to all except in the special arrangements. English is taught from the beginning and so beginners can also join the School. The School begins at 8-30 p.m. and closes at 10 p.m. (S.T.) every night except holidays.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Tuesday the 22nd June will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Bakri-Id." All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office, Ballard Pier and the Town Sub-Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph branches of the combined offices mentioned below will work as usual: —1. Colaba, 2. Fort Street Booking Office. 3 Girgaon. 4 Malabar Hill. 5 Byculla. 6 Mazagaon. 7 Parel. 8 Dharavi. 9 Bandra. 10 Cadel Road. 11 Masjid. 12 Tardeo.

All the other combined offices will remain closed.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 16th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" carrying Bombay Mails of 12th instant ex. s.s. "Razmak" left Aden at 9 p.m. on the 16th instant.

ILL-TEMPERED WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Sheshamabai, a woman aged 26 used to give vent to her temper by frequent quarrels with her husband. On Wednesday morning she lighted her sari with kerosine oil and burnt herself to death.

At an inquest held by the Coroner Narayenrao Krishnarao, the deceased's husband said the deceased was quarrelling with him and neighbours and showed exciteable temper. She used to threaten with personal violence to herself.

Inspector Achrekar, of the Kingsway Police station, said he found the deceased's sari soaked in kerosine oil. He questioned the deceased who said she herself was to blame and no one else. Medical evidence showed that death was due to extensive burns.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE IN POONA

POONA, June 16.

The Executive Committee of the All-India non-Brahmin Congress will meet at Poona in the Jedhe Mansions on July 3rd, under the presidency of the Hon. the Rajah of Panagal, the Chief Minister to the Government of Madras.—A. P.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION

MANAGER OF ASOKA STORES IN CUSTODY.

A good deal of sensation was created at the Princess Street on Wednesday when the General Manager, the cashier and the Parcel clerk of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd. were arrested by the police.

It appears that one of the directors of the Stores had informed the police that an amount of Rs. 6,802 was received by money order in the Stores, but it was not accounted for in the Company's account books. Thereupon the police arrested G. Almeida, the General Manager, Pheroze Rustomji Mistri, the Cashier and Shanker Bhau, the V. P. Parcel clerk of the Stores as stated above.

All the accused were placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday morning by Mr. Dere of the C. I. D., who asked for a remand.

Mr. Nariman, pleader, who appeared for the first accused requested the Magistrate to release the first accused on bail.

Mr. Dere opposed the request. The Magistrate passed orders to remand all three accused into police custody till the 29th instant.

"GENTLEMEN AT LARGE"

THREE MUSLIMS IN TROUBLE

Liyakat Hussein Amir Hussein, Sikandar Mirza and Noor Mahomed, three young Mahomedans, were placed by Mr. Vanzara of the C.I.D. before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday morning.

It appears that the accused, who were without any occupation, were found spending a lot of money after drinks, and other enjoyments. The first accused had also purchased a motor car for Rs. 2,600 and on being questioned regarding the source of his income, he could not give any satisfactory reply. The C.I.D. arrested them on June 2, and as the police enquiries were still incomplete a remand was asked for.

The Magistrate remanded the accused into police custody till the 29th instant.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL RESTRAINT

ALL ACCUSED DISCHARGED

Orders discharging all the accused in the case in which G. J. Harrold Custorial of the fire brigade at the Victoria Terminus, G.I.P. Rly. was charged by Sakharam Dhondu with wrongful retraint and assault and D. T. Williams and M. Mernandes with abetment in the Commission of the above crime were passed by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday.

The complainant who is a havaldar in the G.I.P. Rly. Fire Brigade alleged that the first accused called him to his bungalow at Bori Bunder and confirming him in a room assaulted him. The second and the third accused abetted in the Commission of the offence.

WOMAN'S FATAL FALL

Rukmabai Pandari (20), a Hindu woman residing on the second floor of a house at Parel, climbed a window sill to pick up a piece of soap on Wednesday afternoon when she lost her balance and fell on the footpath. She died on the way while being taken to a hospital.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

EX. TRAM-DRIVER'S FATAL VENTURE

How a tramway driver who sustained injuries while boarding a tram car in motion and succumbed to his injuries after suffering for one year was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Thursday, when an inquest was held touching the death of Ramlal Dhamanlal aged 35 years.

The evidence showed that the deceased who was once a driver in the Tramway Company attempted to board a tram car while in full speed at Jacob Circle on the 23rd of June last. His foot slipped, and sustained injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment where he developed paralysis and died on Tuesday last.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

LABOURER'S FATAL FALL

On Tuesday morning, some labourers were working on the third storey of a house at Chowpatty which was under repairs when Vithoba Tukaram, a labourer who was standing on a scaffolding slipped his foot and fell down. There was a strong wind blowing at the time with showers of rain. The police being informed removed the injured person to J. J. Hospital where he subsequently succumbed to his injuries. Medical evidence showed that the deceased had sustained fracture of five ribs and laceration of liver and spleen.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

GOVT. SERVANTS AND COUNCIL ELECTION

MADRAS, June 17.

It is understood that the Government of Madras are issuing a circular following the precedent of 1923 pointing out that Government servants and employees of local and municipal boards are precludeed from canvassing or interfering in course of Legislative Council election or taking part in any capacity other than as voters if they are qualified.

The election will take place on Monday 8th November.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN SOUTH.

WEATHER UNSETTLED IN PUNJAB AND KASHMIR.

SIMLA, June 17.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has been active in south of the Peninsula. The Bay monsoon has strengthened generally and extended up to Bihar. The weather is unsettled in the Punjab and Kashmir.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the East Central Provinces, Mysore, and South-east Madras, while a few falls have occurred in the West United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, Kashmir, West Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui one inch; Tavoy one and a half; Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu four; Akyab, Silchar, Cox's Bazar and Barisal three; Narayanganj and Bogra two; Calcutta one and a half; Dinajpur one; Purnea two; Jhansi a half; Karwar five; Mercara and Mangalore two; and Calicut two.

Forecast:—Decrease in Bihar and increase in Orissa and the Central Provinces. —A. P.

UNSEEN WITHIN LIVING MEMORY.

DETAILS OF DHANDHUKA CYCLONE

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

Details are now available of loss caused by recent cyclone at Dhandhuka. Not a single tree or house within one mile of the town has escaped damage, and roads are blocked by debris of tiles, trees, etc. The chimney of a ginning factory was blown away and falling over an adjoining tree under which two bullocks were standing crushed the unfortunate animals to death. Two children who were going home were swept away and found in a field. Roofs of several houses which were blown away could not be traced. Several bogie carriages lying on the railway station were dragged away and derailed at a distance of four miles. Packed bales of grass which were dragged away were found at a distance of one mile. The town is being cleared of debris, and masons, carpenters and labourers are in great demand. Such cyclone has never been witnessed within living memory.—A. P.

HEAT WAVE IN CALCUTTA.

SEVERAL CASUALTIES

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Heat depression in Calcutta persists to the great inconvenience of the people. Cases of heat-stroke are still being reported. In one case, a telegraphic peon, while delivering messages, had a touch of sun and had to be removed to the hospital.

Mrs. Hudson, an elderly European lady, was found dead in her room in Dent Mission Road as a result, it is believed, of heat-stroke.

Two horses fell down dead near Dalhousie Square. The temperature to-day rose as high as 109 degrees, the highest record this year.—Free Press.

LATER.

The latest victim of the heat wave in Calcutta is Mr. J. S. Marsden, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, who along, with a number of pedestrians, was admitted into hospital to-day. The condition of Mr. Marsden is reported to be better.—A. P.

WELCOME SHOWERS AT LAST!

LATER.

After the oppressive heat of the last few days the monsoon broke out in Calcutta at 9-45 p.m. to-day, accompanied by peals of thunder, strong gale and heavy downpour. Streets in the low-lying tracts were flooded.—Free Press.

MONSOONISH WEATHER IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Monsoonish weather prevails in Calcutta. Another heavy downpour swept over the city at about noon with peels of thunder and flashes of lightning, deluging the streets and lanes. Intermittent showers of short duration, a feature of Bengal's rainy season, are expected to continue for some time now.—Free Press.

ANOTHER DEATH BY HEATSTROKE

MADRAS, June 15.

Another death apparently due to severe heat prevailing in Madras occurred yesterday. It would appear that Mr. Devashikamony Mudaliar, cashier of the firm of Messrs. Binny and Co., complained of being giddy and sank in his seat. He was immediately removed to hospital where life was found to be extinct. At an inquest death due to heart-failure was recorded.—A.P.

SWELTERING HEAT IN BENARES

BENARES, June 16.

Benares has been experiencing terrible heat for the last few days. Hot and oppressive winds blow even till midnight. Meteorological observations made on June 15th showed a temperature of 115.1 degrees.—Free Press.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17th June 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.693 inches (·029 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.634 inches (·034 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.014
Temporature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.5 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 79.7 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.0 degrees (2.7 below normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 80.5 degrees (1.2 below normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 76 %
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W
Velocity " " 13 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 167 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy —10) 3
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.44 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 2.84 "
" " " year 5.83 "

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, June 17.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1926	Total since 1st June, 1926	June 1st to 17th 1926	June 1st to 17th 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 44	2 84	3 52	21 45
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 22	2 17	4 16	21 84
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospita)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 09	1 69	3 94	
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 17TH JUNE 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 17th June, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear and the air is much drier than usual. Maximum temperature was slightly above normal at Multan, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were in slight to moderate excess in the rest of the province. Ambala recorded a miximum temperature of 113 degrees.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has had 0.46 in. of rain and Mainpuri a light fall. Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme east and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight to moderate defect. Temperature was appreciably in excess everywhere except at Jhansi, where it was nearly normal. The highest temperature in the province was 112 degrees at both Mainpuri and Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over the Sind coast and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and Mount Abu and in defect at Jaipur and Ajmer. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in central Rajputana, and the maximum alone in upper Sind. The thermometer rose to 119 degrees at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximm temperature was slightly above normal in parts of Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.28 in. of rain and Jubbulpore a light fall. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was about 6 degrees in excess nearly everywhere; the minimum also was similarly above normal outside the region of rainfall.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.44 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.76 in. Mormugao 0.59 in and Karwar 5.19 in. Skies are lightly clouded over the extreme north and heavily clouded elsewhere. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 90.0 degrees (3 degrees above normal) and a minimum temperature of 80.5 degrees (1 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.67 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in Hyderabad and the adjacent districts of the Bombay Deccan. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in east Hyderabad and the mixmum alone at Sholapur and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has decreased in the extreme south of the west coast, but some heavy falls have occurred between Calicut and Karwar. There has been nearly general rainfall in the Konkan, Malabar and the west United Provinces, with a few falls in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 1.95 in., Calicut 3.75 in., Cochin 0.57 in. and Madras 0.39 in.

Forecast:—No large change.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 16th June 1926 issued from Simla:—

The Arabian Sea monsoon has extended into the Central Provinces. The Bay monsoon is active in Lower Burma and Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Coorg, and the Madras Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in Bengal.

The chief amounts were:—Tavoy five inches; Mouimein two; Rangoon, Bassein one and a half; Kyaukpyu three; Akyab five; Sibsagar, Silchar three; Gauhati, Shillong one and a half; Tezpur, Chittagong one; Mymensingh, Karwar two; Ratnagiri, Marmugao, Cochin one and a half; Calicut two; Mangalore, Mercara one.

Temperature is markedly above normal in the Gangetic plain.

A HEROIC FIGURE

MADRAS' TRIBUTE TO DAS

MADRAS, June 16.

Feeling tributes were paid to the memory of Deshbandhu Das at a memorial meeting held this evening on the beach. In the forenoon "Bhajanas" had been arranged in some parts of the city and the arrival of one of these with a decorated portrait of Das greeted at the meeting with an enthusiastic ovation.

Seth Yakub Hasan, who presided, laid great stress on the Desbandhu's large heartedness and singleness of purpose. Had he but lived, he said, Calcutta would not have witnessed the deplorable scenes, which had been enacted there during these three weeks. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, who spoke next, said the Desbandhu would go down into history as a heroic figure, who till the last moment of his life waged a manysided battle with the bureaucracy for wresting freedom for his countrymen.—Free Press.

ANNIVERSARY AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, June 17.

A public meeting in commemoration of the death anniversary of Mr. C. R. Das was held last night at Khalikdina Hall under the auspices of the Karachi District Congress Committee. Mr. R. K. Sidhva presided and in the course of a lengthy address said "Discard all jealousies, personal ambitions, communal bigoteries and above all consider only what is good for the country and if in that one has to give and the other has to take even at the cost of one's interest it should be adopted. Only this can bring unity and Swaraj nearer. Other speakers at the meeting were Mr. Hatim Alavi, Acharya, Gidwani, Swami Govindanand, Mir Mahomed Baluch and Lokam.—A. P.

CEREMONIES IN CALCUTTA POSTPONED

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The Calcutta Corporation Offices were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of its first Mayor, Mr. C. R. Das, on the occasion of his first death anniversary. The weekly meeting of the Corporation fixed for to-day was adjourned.

The ceremonies in connection with the death anniversary of Mr. Das have been postponed till July 6, the day of his first annual sradh, when memorial meetings will be held all over the presidency.

BAN OF COW'S PICTURE

NIZAM GOVT.'S CONTRADICTION

MADRAS, June 16.

According to the Secunderabad correspondent of the "Madras Mail" the following press communique has been issued by the Nizam's Government:—

"Incorrect and misleading reports are being published in some newspapers on the authority of the Bombay Hindu Sabha that all pictures and photographs of cows have been prohibited in the State. This is a misstatement of facts. It having been brought to the notice of the government that pictures of cows with a verse of the Quoran inscribed under the hoofs had been imported into Gulbarga from Poona and other places, the Government with a view to avoid all possible disturbance of public peace which such pictures are likely to create, have decided to prohibit the importation of such photographs or pictures of cows within the State. It is obvious that prohibition does not apply to the importation or the possession of ordinary pictures and photographs of cows and the matter has been grossly misrepresented.—A. P.

COTTON MILLS OF JAPAN.

TO CEASE NIGHT WORK, FROM JULY 1ST, 1929.

The Bombay Agent of Messrs. The Japan Cootton Spinners' Association has received the following telegram from their firm's Head Office in Osaka:—

"The Revised Factory Act of Japan shall be enforced on and after the 1st July 1926 by the Imperial Ordinance, and consequently the Cotton Mills of Japan will be prohibited from working at night after the 30th June 1929."

CONSUMPTION TAX ON PIECE-GOODS ABOLISHED.

The Agent adds: "The Consumption Tax on piece-goods, in Japan was abolished, on the 1st April 1925, for the benefit of consumers as well as for the prosperity of the cotton mills of that country.

ANNIVERSARY TO ZARATHUSHTRA

MEETING AT KHAR ROAD

Wednesday being the anniversary day of Lord Zarathushtar, the Prophet of the Parsis, a meeting of the Parsis was held on that day in the Mr. D.E. Mistry's bungalow at Khar Road. After suitable religious ceremony Mr. Jhabvala proposed Mr. Mistry to the chair and placed before the meeting the details of accounts. He also asked the audience to form a Parsi organisation to voice their various grievances as well as to inaugurate the spirit of unity and brotherhood and co-operation among the local Parsis. Mr. Dinshaw Masani then delivered an address on "The Anniversary of Zoroaster in the light of science and philosophy." Mr. Bhesania gave a programme of religious and "Bhakti" songs. The chairman thanked the audience for so kindly meeting together on the occasion.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

17th June, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	17.69
To-day's Opening Rate	17.75
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	17.86
Difference	+.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Hornby Road.)

JULY.

17th June, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	8.01
To-day's Opening Rate	9.04
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.00
Difference	—.01.

Khandi Market 341-0-0
Sewri Market closed.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

MATUNGA HINDUS BEAT SWISS.

In a second division fixture on the Cooperage the Matunga Hindus beat the Swiss by three goals to one. As a match it was nothing to shout about, but the winner showed vastly improved form. Confidence marked their play and but for hesitation in taking the initiative at critical moment they would have won by a bigger margin. In the defence there was nothing to complain about. The forwards combined prettily at times but they lacked the dash which is the forerunner of goals. Their right wing is a very useful man who knows how he should send in the ball. A little more practice and confidence should make this team one to be reckoned with in future.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

R. A. M.. C. vs. Police —Cooperage, G. I. P. Matunga vs, "Times of India"—Oval.

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM IN NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, June

Geraldine (New Zealand).—The Indian Hockey team beat to-day Geraldine fifteen goal to nil.—Reuter.

ASCOT GOLD CUP

SOLARIO WINS BY THREE LENGTHS

LONDON, June 17.

The Ascot Gold Cup results as follows:—
SOLARIO 1
PRIORI SECOND 2
PONS ASINORUM 3

Beeting was 6 to 4 on Solario, 7 to against Priori Second, 100 to 8 against Pons Asinorum. Six ran.

Won by 3 lengths, 4 lengths separated the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY MATCHES

LONDON, June 16.

The following were the closing scores in the cricket matches which began to-day:—

Surrey vs. the Cambridge University the Oval.—Cambridge 287 (Enthoven 80, Lowe 80). Surrey 22 for no wicket.

Kent vs. Sussex at Tonbridge.—Sussex 214 (Tate 79). Kent 105 for five (Woolley 52).

Warwickshire vs. Glamorgan at Birmingham.—Warwick 100 (Mercer five for 38, Ryan five for 47). Glamorgan 154 for two (Bates 73, Bell 72 not out).

Essex vs. Somerset at Chelmsford.—Somerset 208 (McBryan 80). Essex 43 for no wicket.

Northamptonshire vs. Notts at Northampton.—Notts 148. Northants 72 for four.

Lancashire vs. Gloucestershire at Liverpool.—Lancashire 178. Gloucester 87 for six.

Leicestershire vs. Worcestershire at Leicester.—Worcester 229 (M. Foster 58). Leicester two for one.

There was no play in the match between Yorkshire and the Australians at Sheffield —Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdhurani and others arrived from Calcutta in Barisal on the 16th instant. The party left for Agailghara the same afternoon to attend the Namasudra Conference.

The condition of the Hon. the Raja of Dighapatia, who has been ailing for the past few days, is causing anxiety.

A Nargund correspondent writes:—"Shrimant Chief Saheb of Ramdurg has donated Rs. 175 in aid of the Sarvajanik Vachan Mandir Nargund which has been newly started."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

THE EXCEPTIONAL SUCCESS universally acknowledged of Davar's College men in various departments of Commerce as MERCHANTS, BANK OFFICERS, COMPANY SECRETARIES, ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS all over India and outside is due to practical and scientific training carefully imparted with a view both to ensure success in life as well as in Examinations.

Judged from purely examination standard also the College's superiority is unrivalled. For the SPECIALISED BANKING (C.A.I.B.) and SPECIALISED SECRETARIAL WORK (F.I.S.A.), so far it is the only Institution in India whose students hold the Diplomas in G.D.A. THIRTY-THREE PASSED in the last results WITH FOUR HONOURS; in 1923, 20 passed (no honours declared) and in 1923, 23 passed with ONE HONOUR out of two in India. Of all the successful G.D.A. affiliated College men in India (five Institutions) 52 per cent. are Davar's College men. In London Chamber Examination the GOLD MEDAL (Machinery of Business) the ROTHSCHILD PRIZE (Senior Banking) etc., were won besides largest number of certificates and honours in largest numbers of subjects.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1926.

THE MEANING OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

It is said of a peasant that after listening to the recital of Ramayana for about a dozen years, he wanted to know the relation of Rama to Sita. The peasant in the story confessed his ignorance and was anxious to learn, but the "Kesari", which has once again returned to its charges against the Mahatma presumes to teach the world the meaning of Non-Co-operation. Many essential items of the programme of Non-Co-operation have been suspended, the Indian National Congress has officially adopted the Swarajist programme and Mahatmaji himself has retired from active participation in politics for a year. The fury of the "Kesari" against the Mahatma is, therefore, pointless. But, whether Mahatmaji is in or out of politics, he dominates it all the same. That is why the Poona paper is at pains to discredit him in the eyes of the public. What is non-co-operation? It is the withdrawal of co-operation, refusal to assist Government and perpetuate India's slavery. The movement is not anti-British. It is not unconstitutional. The withdrawal of co-operation *ipso facto* excludes all idea of taking advantage of the existing machinery. But a party bent upon accepting office cannot realise that Non-Co-operation and co-operation cannot exist together.

In view of the larger issues involved, we must be prepared to give up all minor advantages. We cannot run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. The distinction sought to be made by the "Kesari" is meaningless. On the strength of examples drawn from the experience of foreign countries, it requires non-co-operators to take advantage of the governmental machinery while refusing to assist it at the same time. Such a position is not only illogical but futile and impossible. Taking advantage cuts both ways. If we desire to take advantage of Government, Government will surely take advantage of us. In fact no advantage can be taken of governmental machinery unless we are prepared to surrender ourselves to Government in proportion to the advantage we seek to enjoy at their hands. Acceptance of office until there is the required change of heart in the Government, will mean enhancing the prestige of Government and placing at their disposal our votes, our party machine and our Press. The creation of a Ministerial party means again the establishment of a powerful body which has to be pro-Government in action. After all it is a question of compromise and since no effective action is possible without Government support and Government votes, the Minister on his side forming as he does part and parcel of Government will have to assist Government with all his resources in order to stabilise his position and, above all, to take advantage of the Reforms. If this is the case with the highest posts in the land, what of miner posts which are also being sought by the Responsivists? The Responsivists have still to realise that small reforms are the greatest enemies of big reforms. In fact big reforms may never come if we stop short and try to take advantage of the small reforms. It is quite true that Non-Co-operation has been regarded as a war, albeit a war waged with the weapons of peace. The proud Government of India trembled in their shoes when it was launched. Government themselves have repeatedly acknowledged the formidable character of its opposition and its strength. Its aim was not only to obstruct Government, as the "Kesari" says, but to paralyse them.

If Non-Co-operation gained in strength and power, it was because the nation solidly refused to be tempted by the Reforms and stood out in opposition. Acceptance of offices, it was realised, did not mean the occupation of enemy positions but the surrender of our own position. Government had a deep game to play. They were anxious to convince the world that, as promised, India had been given the Reforms, that she was content to work them and that in time to come she would be given another instalment. But when the Reforms were rejected with the contempt they deserved and Non-Co-operation was declared as a result of the great wrongs done to India, the true character of the Government's position stood revealed. The triple boycott was declared not only to withdraw co-operation but also to strike at the prestige of Government. Where, then, is there room for "taking advantage"? Such an idea was never sponsored by the leaders of Non-Co-operation. It is entirely an invention of the "Kesari". Similarly the idea the "Kesari" seeks to promulgate that Mahatmaji went to Mahableshwar to discuss how far the present administrative machinery could be taken advantage of in spreading charkha and bringing about agricultural reforms is a bare-faced misrepresentation of a purely friendly and private visit to Sir Henry Lawrence. The studied attempts of the "Kesari" to prove that Mahatmaji also has turned out in the end to be a co-operator will mislead no one.

THE RESPONSIBILITY

We have consistently condemned communal excesses and have never failed to fix on the people their share of the blame. But we cannot exonerate Government from their share of responsibility in the matter. When things go well, Government never miss the opportunity of claiming for themselves all credit for maintaining law and order through British might and British justice. But when that order is disturbed they naively put all the blame on the people and even threaten dire measures. That is what the U. P. Government have done. In the guise of a communication to all the Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates of the United Provinces the Chief Secretary to the Government has administered to the people a lecture, a rebuke and a threat, all in one. The U. P. Government hold the people entirely responsible for all the disturbances in the province during the last three years. There is not a word about the incompetence of officials who, with all the police and military resources at their disposal were not able to avert or nip in the bud the disturbances. The threat is to impose punitive police, to make a large increase in the armed police at the cost necessarily of other departments, and in general "to use freely all the powers vested in them by law". Another threat, thinly veiled, is contained in those words: "From the very inception of the present constitutional system it was pointed out, and the moral has been enforced by a series of weighty utterances since, that so long as the intense bitterness of communal feeling continues to infect public life, there cannot possibly ensue any real advance in the direction of self-government". The passage rounds up with the sage remark that "representative institutions cannot prosper in a country in which sectarian rancours are rife". The true motive of the Government in issuing the communique is here exposed. It is not the prevention of disturbances of public peace that is their chief concern but the anxiety to prove that Indians are not capable of governing themselves. When a Government which rules, in the ultimate resort, by force and without the consent of the people and is nevertheless unable time after time to avert disturbances among an unarmed and ordinarily peaceful people and seeks to rely more and more on force and autocracy, it stands self-condemned and it does not lie in the mouth of its spokesmen to say that a people's government will not fare better.

CRIME OF CHILD MARRIAGE.

Following the example of Baroda the Maharaja of Kolhapur has passed a law prohibiting child marriages in the State. It provides that whoever gets a girl under his guardianship, who has not completed ten years or a boy under fourteen, married shall be deemed guilty of a crime punishable with the maximum fine of Rs. 2,000. We wholeheartedly welcome this piece of legislation and only wish the Maharaja had gone a little further and raised the minimum age for girls and boys to 12 and 16 respectively. We, however, content ourselves with the hope that the law is only the thin end of the wedge which will be driven deeper at an early date. There need be no fear of the orthodox section among the Hindus kicking up a row over the law. Not that there will be no trace or show of it. But it cannot be kept up. Many of the most orthodox feel oppressed by the tyranny of an old, inhuman custom and will secretly welcome the law on which they can put all the blame of a breach of custom. Besides, modern pandits have been busy ranksacking the Shastras for sanctions for adult marriages and can now quote chapter and verse in support of such marriages. To those who may think that the new law is superfluous and that the marriage of children of very tender age is now practically obsolete, it will be a revelation to be told that, according to the census report of 1921, there were in India no less than 1,17,000 widows under ten. The time has certainly come when in British India, too, legislation was undertaken against the crime of child marriages.

THEATRE REFORM.

NEW EFFORTS IN CALCUTTA.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

Playgoers in Calcutta, north of Chowringhee of course, demand and provide perfect ease and leisure for their entertainment. It wouldn't do to hustle them. The play begins usually somewhere near seven in the evening and ends, reluctantly as it were, hours after midnight. During the frequent intervals between the brief but numerous acts, the sweetmeat shops alongside and within the compound of the theatres get overcrowded. It is not just a glass of lemonade, a cup of tea or some bites at the sweets that the playgoer cares for. He likes, if he can afford it, to have good solid meals. And, he would not, it seems, compare unfavourably with the playgoer in the West accustomed to supper parties and cocktails.

Easily Responsive.

Inside the theatre, the atmosphere is less prominently gay. And, sections of the gallery screened off for the ladies behind the purdah add to the sombre effect. The decorations and the seating accommodation denote the usual shabby respectability, confusion and the florid attempts which may be termed rococo. There have been, of late, some attempts, no doubt, at improvement. But they have been incidental, if not offhand. The audience seems easily responsive, sometimes noisy but rarely rowdy. And, were it not for the stray glimpses of coloured shawls and chaddars it would appear a mass of unrelieved drabness. It is a pity that the present vogue seems to be the boycott of the graceful chaddars and of the possibilities for colour they offer. It is a pity that the gentler sex that could contribute to the charm and colour of the gathering should be screened off and isolated from the rest of the audience. The enlightened youth, seen in the theatre alongside his wife or lady friends or relations, is, in Calcutta, still a hero and sometimes a martyr.

A Novelty.

The general use of electricity has automatically brought about some improvement in stage lighting. But its unscientific employment accentuates the defects in the stage properties and sometimes plays havoc with the expression and features of the actors and the actresses. The deep shadows and flattened hideousness, the contrasts created by the dazzling lights, are sufficient to frighten the most talented actor. The employment of variegated shafts of coloured lights threatens to be equally indiscriminate and harmful. If the arch lights and stage lighting by electricity are still more or less a clumsy novelty, reform, or at least the desire for it, in other directions is pronounced.

Properties and Costumes.

The revolt is incipient. It should be manifest to any one who carefully and intelligently witnesses plays like the "Seeta", "Chiro Kumar Sabha", "Rishir Mehy" and "Grihiya Prabesh." Mr. Charu Roy has, more perhaps than any other single individual, taken the bold initiative and worked strenuously for the decided and distinct use of Indian artistic design and colour in costumes and stage settings. His first great venture was his production of "Seeta." It showed him, naturally, cautious, tentative and restricted in colour, particularly to earthy tints of yellows and reds, in settings and in patterns for the costumes. He appeared to be, in "Seeta", more archaeological than artistic. But his second attempt, in "Rishir Mehy", has decided his triumph. His mannerisms and caution have, here, almost disappeared. And, were it not for the lavish and thus indiscriminate use of the coloured lights and certain unmeaning tags to the costumes the production would have approached perfection.

Problems in Perspective.

Both these plays appeared vividly reminiscent of the old world atmosphere of India. Whereas, Mr. Gogendra Nath Tagore, who has been responsible for a somewhat similar reform, has been busy creating artistic settings for his uncle, the poet, who gave him the opportunity in social plays like "Chiro Kumar Sabha" and "Grihya Prabesh", written by him, both Messrs. Roy and Tagore have been working problems of three dimensions and perspective in settings hitherto unknown to the stage in India, problems that would gladden the heart of pioneers of theatre reform like Gordon Craig.

Music and Acting.

The stories in the plays are generally planned well. Calcutta performances are practically free from the horror of male "actresses." But there is little, if any, response to the demand for the services of women of culture and enlightenment in the profession. But the acting has not yet totally escaped the violent swagger, sentimental rhetoric and abrupt gestures usually meant or employed to distinguish the leading parts. The minor parts are not minor. They are insignificant and sometimes appear unnecessary. The music is good music but not spontaneously or passionately expressive of the emotions attempted to be depicted. The music in the Tagore plays is, comparatively, expressive, but suffers from being oversoft. And, it results in some subtle fashion certain phases of western music. The Indian dancing in "Rishir Mehy" is more literal and representative than interpretative. This is of course the general impression. It is neither final, nor universal. It is not meant to be.

Art for the People.

Mr. Charu Roy, the artist, and the editor of the "Nach Ghar", a well illustrated weekly journal in Bengali, for the playgoer, Mr. Atorthy, a litterateur, and the other friends who paid us a visit some time ago as "Indian Players" to this city and those who in a room over the newspaper office off Cornwallis Street gather round their coffee cups to discuss problems of art and culture appear pioneers in the making. If they can acquire the necessary courage, perseverance and determination they would surely be pioneers in reality. For, there is hardly any agency more powerful and effective than the theatre for bringing art nearer the homes and hearths of the people. Mr. Charu Roy's brilliant exercises of creative Indian designs in settings and costumes are for the people worth more than volumes of scholarly treatises on Indian art. The people must find their art in their environment. If art cannot be for the people, it cannot be of the people. And, Indian art has been an art preeminently of the people. Mr. Gogendra Nath thus realises, I believe, that the reconstructive efforts in the art of the theatre outlined above are not less important or less effective than the efforts of his friends in the Society at Samvaya Mansions.

SACRED HILLS OF SHATRUNJAYA.

JAINS AND THE PALITANA DURBAR.

(BY M. J. MEHTA BAR-AT-LAW.)

VI.

I have hitherto reviewed the historical situation. It is necessary to understand correctly, and appreciate clearly, the present position in all its shades and sidelights, as much as in its main salient features. Let me now sum up, for convenience of reference in this article, the outstanding features of the position as it has developed in the last few months, and as it exists to-day.

Two Aspects of the Dispute.

The present dispute can be looked at and considered from two standpoints. One relates to the root question of sovereignty or dominion over the Hill and the properties thereon. The other concerns a matter, relatively speaking of detail only, viz. the right of the Palitana State to tax the pilgrims visiting the hill. These two are, of course, mutually intertwined; and they necessarily act and react on one another. But, for the sake of clarity and convenience, let us consider them severally, and as if either of them had no bearing on the other.

Question of Jurisdiction.

In considering this question, we must remember, as is clear from the historical outline given in the previous articles, that the Jains have been in possession and ownership of this hill, long before the present ruling family of Palitana came anywhere near the neighbourhood of the Hill. Surely it is a most elementary and incontestable principle of prescription, were there no other basis for the Jain claim, that those who have been in unquestioned possession of a property for a length of time computed by centuries should be considered to have a better right to ownership and jurisdiction arising therefrom than those who came into the concern only a little over two hundred and fifty years ago. Even when the Palitana Thakore came upon the hill, he came there distinctly and specifically as a retainer of the Jain community. With them he agreed, in consideration of payable in kind and cash, to discharge the police function of watch-and-ward, and to guarantee a measure of protection to the pilgrim visitors on the mountain, which the unhappy condition of the country in those days had made a question of more prudence. This is a matter no longer open to dispute, as it is supported by incontrovertible evidence from records, submitted before now in the ordinary tribunals of the land. There is, moreover, a series of specific grants or sanads from the Mughal Emperors beginning with Akbar and ending with Alamgir or Aurungzebe, by which the Jain community is recognised and confirmed in the Inam ownership of the Hill. The first of these Imperial Sanads dates from 1592, full sixty years before the present Thakore's ancestor contracted with the Jain community to act as its watchman on the hill. These Sanads have, finally, been admitted, recognised and confirmed, without challenge or question from the Thakore, by the present Government through its appropriate tribunals. How, then, can there be any question or doubt about sovereignty at all?

Untenable Claim.

The Jains are a peaceful community, whose religion forbids them to engage in violence and the pilgrims are just the people who would least think of violence, even if their religion did not definitely forbade it. They, therefore, engaged, on specific agree-

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Primary School Curriculum.

While much attention is nowadays rightly given to the question of extending primary education, few concern themselves with the intricate question of its quality and the details of the curricula. The present course, apart from its other defects, is somewhat rigid and cannot be easily adapted to the varied needs of urban and rural schools, of boys and girls, of those who proceed to secondary education and those whose education must stop at the primary stage. In view of the importance of these essential details, particularly where primary education is made compulsory, the first School Boards Conference which met in Bombay in February last appointed a committee to go into the question in all its bearings and report thereon in three months. The Committee, however, does not seem to have finished its labours. Evidently the question was found to be not at all easy. The Secretary of the Association of School Boards, Thana, accordingly invites constructive suggestions from those who have studied the subject and requests that the same be communicated to him by the 1st of July. We trust there will be a good response to the appeal.

A Few Suggestions.

Our own suggestions will be, for the present, but few and general. As trained teachers will, for obvious reasons, continue to be few for a time, and as it will be hard for them to manage classes of all sorts of boys with or without any cultural atmosphere in their homes, let the course be simple and not over-ambitious or crowded. We have to utter this word of caution because we already see the tendency even in the primary course of a number of 'experts' each insisting upon a high standard in his own pet subject. After all, it is a small way that the primary course can go, its main purpose being to open the minds of children a little, to help them read, write and count a little, and to awaken in them some intelligent interest in the things within their daily experience. Secondly, in addition to the indispensable subjects like reading, writing, arithmetic, elementary geography and object lessons on common things, we would suggest but one more subject under the general title "General Information," to be taught with the aid of a specially written supplementary reader for the upper classes and containing simple lessons on health, hygiene, common crafts, biographies etc. Certain lessons selected from these according to the special needs of the students will be studied in detail and the rest should be for rapid reading. Only a word more. The best course will crumble into dust in the hands of an ill-fed teacher.

Anachronism.

The All-India Cantonments' Association sent a deputation to the Army Secretary with the Government of India on June 2, and from the reply that Mr. Burdon gave to the demands of the deputation it appears that these anachronisms of military cantonments, where the civil population is forced to live under a separate administrative unit, are still going to continue. The deputation would have done better to ask the Army Secretary to recommend to the Government of India that cantonments as separate administrative units with their special boards for municipal purposes and sometimes their own magistrates who are Army officers with insufficient acquaintance with legal procedure should be abolished. If the Government want to retain them only because of their anxiety to find an adequate supply of housing for their officers wherever they choose to locate troops, the Municipalities of these places may well be asked to allow first option to the military on particular residential areas within their limits.

Wrong in Principle.

What the members of the All-India Cantonments' Association should endeavour to do is to leave the habit of considering themselves as a class apart with special legislative and political interests and to insist that under modern conditions the best thing for the Government will be to allow the present cantonment areas to be absorbed by the municipalities in the various places where the military is garrisoned. Then, instead of asking for special representation in the Legislative Assembly the Army contractors and the landlords who let their bungalows to military officers, and the trading classes in the Cantonment will find themselves included in the general electorate of the place. Their present demand is wrong in principle and its grant will only create the mischief of setting one interest against another in the legislature. The less we hear now of special constituencies the better for the healthy growth of democratic institutions in the country.

Our News Vendors!

The truth about the alleged wholesale prohibition of the picture of a cow in the Nizam's Dominions has at last come out, and it helps to show how unjust is the prevailing habit of passing judgment based upon inaccurate reports sometimes issued by the Associated Press. The Nizam has prohibited only the particular picture of the cow with a verse from the Quran inscribed under the hoofs. The communique published by his Government has traced the source of publication of the picture and has clearly intimated that there is objection, which is indeed a reasonable objection considering the susceptibilities of the Muslims in this regard, only to this kind of picture. If only the Associated Press, which circulated the erroneous report, had taken care to ascertain the facts, it would have saved a number of people from being excited over this matter. And it is just items like these which fan the communal flame.

PINDI RIOTS.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

LATEST CASUALTY LIST.

SIMLA, June 16.

Further details received this afternoon from Rawalpindi regarding the communal riots show that the damage to property has been more extensive than hitherto reported. No less than 170 shops have been burnt in the grain market, besides 10 godowns, one private house, 2 motor cars and 21 iron safes. Different estimates are given regarding the total loss due to the riots. There were no fire brigades available at the moment and one fire brigade came from the Cantonment the morning after the occurrence.

The casualties now show that 11 Mahomedans, 2 Hindus and one Sikh were killed. Two of these died of bullet-wounds and one of gunshot-wounds. Till last evening 46 wounded persons were admitted into hospital with wounds evidently caused either by blunt weapons or lathi, while a few had received incised wounds. Among the wounded there were 27 Mahomedans, 12 Hindus and 7 Sikhs. Almost all the Hindu shopkeepers are observing *hartal*.

OUTSIDERS BARRED FROM ENTERING.

The Deputy Commissioner, assisted by Municipal Commissioners, is trying to restore confidence, and induce the shopkeepers to open their shops, but so far without success. Troops are guarding the city entrances, and no outsider is allowed without a permit.

Raja Narendra Nath, Dr. Gokulchand Narang and Sardar Mehtab Singh who came from Lahore were allowed to get into the city only after they had obtained permits. These three persons are engaged in making detailed enquiries into the circumstances connected with the riots. The situation is now quiet.—A. P.

CAUSE OF RIOTS

RAWALPINDI, June 17.

The special correspondent of the Associated Press, made exhaustive enquiries from officials and leading non-officials, Hindus, Mussalmans and Sikhs, regarding the communal riots on the night of the 14th and 15th June at Pindi. The statements gathered by him from various sources and responsible leaders of Rawalpindi show that strained feeling existed in Rawalpindi for a long time over the building of a cinema at the back of the Jumma Musjid by certain Sikhs on a plot of land owned by Sardar Mohan Singh, President of the Rawalpindi Municipal Committee. The Mussalmans objected to the building of this cinema at that quarter and several meetings were held by the Mussalmans protesting against the erection of this building and some inflammatory speeches, it is alleged, were also made by some outside Maulvis in the Jumma and other Musjids and in public meetings where they asked Mussalmans not to allow the cinema to be built at the back of the mosque.

EXCITEMENT OF FEELINGS.

Attempts were then made by responsible leaders to settle the matter and for the time being the agitation ceased and the fear of a disturbance at Rawalpindi on 21st and 28th May was averted. But some time later the agitation again commenced on this subject and speeches by outside Maulvis were again delivered at several places, which, according to the Hindu leaders, excited feelings of ignorant and illiterate Mussalmans of Rawalpindi and the fear of a riot was entertained by local people, on the occasion of Gurupary the birthday celebrations of the Guru Arjan Dev, feelings of the people become very strained. A procession of Sikhs in the celebration of Gurupary passed through the streets of Rawalpindi on the evening of the 13th June of the day the occurrence of the riot accompanied by music. When it passed before the Jumma Masjid some Mahomedans objected to playing of music before the mosque. But the procession passed through and nothing happened that evening. It is alleged that after the procession had passed some of the Sikh musicians had jeered at the Mussalmans who had gathered at the mosque saying that the Mussalmans could not do anything as the Sikhs passed before Jumma mosque playing music. On this some of the Mussalmans are alleged to have given the reply that they would see Sikhs the next day in connection with this matter and tell them whether they could stop such music or not.

SIGNAL FOR RIOT.

On the following day, 14th instant according to the Granthi, of Sikh Sabha Gurdwara at Raja Bazar, who was interviewed by the special correspondent of the Associated Press, several Mahomedans had collected outside the Gurdwara when a diwan was going on inside and shouts of "Alla-ho-Akbar" were raised outside, beside challenging the Sikhs to come out and bring their music before the Jumma Mosque that evening. The Granthi said that one Mussalman actually entered the Gurdwara precincts with an axe in his hand and challenged the Sikhs to take out a procession that evening before the Jumma Mosque. The Sikhs present there, replied, saying that their procession passed on the 13th on the occasion of Gurupary and there was no further necessity of taking out another procession that evening. At this time more Mahomedans are alleged to have collected outside the Gurdwara and some of the Sikhs went outside and were engaged in altercation with them. It is stated, a fight then ensued

(Continued on next page.)

DOGGED BY POLICE.

BENGALI YOUTH'S ADVENTURES.

HOUNDED OUT OF INDIA AND AGAIN TAPPED.

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The adventures of a political suspect were narrated at the High Court sessions to-day before Mr. Justice Duval and a common jury in a case of cheating.

HIS STORY.

The prisoner Surendra Nath Banerjee, who described himself as a political suspect, in denying the indictment submitted a lengthy statement in the course of which he said that he was the son of the postmaster of Kushudia in Rungpur District. After leaving his school in 1918, he went to Malda in connection with some business. There he was told that Nabin Chunder Ghose, headmaster of the local school, had been murdered and in that connection a number of young men had been arrested. He was advised to leave the place to avoid being arrested by the police. Before he left the Malda police inspector took him to the 'thana' and after some enquiries the inspector produced him before the police superintendent Mr. Ezekiel and said that he had been arrested in connection with the headmaster murder case. Subsequently he was interned in that connection in the Presidency Jail.

C. I. D. OFFICER THRASHED.

There a C. I. D. Officer interviewed him and wanted him to become a witness in connection with the arrest of some students of the Bangabasi College and London Missionary Institution as the police could not secure sufficient evidence in that case. The prisoner did not agree and gave the C. I. D. Officer a shoebeating. Afterwards he was interned in his native village.

IN QUEST OF LALA LAJPATRAI.

In 1919 he was released from internment but he failed to secure an appointment owing to the interference of the police. He next went to Dacca and got himself admitted into the Medical School there. This was when the Non-Co-operation movement was in full swing. He left the school and came to Calcutta. Failing to get any work here he left for the Punjab to see Lala Lajpat Rai. There he was told that Lajpat Rai has gone to Karachi. He went to Karachi and saw the manager of the Victoria Zoological Gardens who was a Bengalee gentleman. He could not see Lajpat Rai as he had left Karachi.

OFF TO MOSUL AND BACK.

While at Karachi he heard that the Bengal Ordinance Bill had been passed. This frightened him and he tried to leave India. He went to Basra and from there to Baghdad. He next proceeded to Eastern Turkey under Iraq Government under the control of the British Government. The police followed him there. He was arrested and sent to Mosul. From Mosul he was sent to Baghdad where he was handed over to the C. I. D. He stated his reasons for leaving India and told the police that he had no intention to do anything against the British Government. But they refused to allow him to stay there under any circumstances. He was sent by the first available boat.

ESCAPE FROM SHIP.

The ship touched the port of Persia. He landed there and walked straight off, no one objecting. He got an employment in a firm in Persia. He met there one John of Bombay and Mahomed Khan of Quetta. They used to make enquiries about him and one day they coaxed him to go to the borders of Persia.

UNDER ARREST AGAIN.

As soon as he crossed the Persian border John blew a whistle and immediately several policemen came and arrested him.

He was taken to Basra and from there to Karachi where he landed on 3rd December 1925. He went to Hyderabad and then came to Calcutta, there he was arrested and charged with cheating. He did not get any assistance from co-operators and therefore he sought the assistance of Non-Co-operators.

The jury by a majority of eight to one found the accused not guilty.

The judge reserved orders.—A. P.

PIECE-GOODS TO BOMBAY

SHIPPERS CONTRACT EXTENDED

LONDON, June 17.

It is officially announced that it has been arranged that the contract between the Manchester and Bradford Shippers and the Conference lines with regard to the carriage of piece-goods and yarn to Bombay which is due to terminate on 1st October, 1927, will be extended until end of 1932. The contract provides that the signatory shippers shall ship all piece-goods and yarns destined for Bombay by the Conference lines who shall continue to provide sufficient steamers of the requisite class and regular sailings and facilities. Each month the rates will be arranged by the joint meetings of the representatives of the parties subject to arbitration in case of failure to agree. It is added that the Karachi contract will follow the arrangements concluded with regard to Bombay.—Reuter.

"CITY OF NAPLES" CREW SAVED

LONDON, June 17.

Tokio.—All the crew of the steamer "City of Naples" have been rescued.—Reuter.

(A Reuter message of June says, "The Ellerman steamer "City of Naples," from Yokohama to Kobe with a cargo of steel struck a submerged coral reef in a storm. Fifteen men were picked up by the "Chefoo Maru." Fifty were still on board and a cruiser is standing by).

"A DIABOLICAL AND UNGRATEFUL CHARGE"

COMMISSIONER'S ATTITUDE DENOUNCED.

CORRUPTION IN MUNICIPALITY.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

HEROISM OF POOR EMPLOYEES.

"It was ungrateful, wicked and false" of Mr. Clayton to have made unfounded charges against the Committee, said Mr. Jamnadas in the course of a spirited attack on Mr. Clayton's order about the men accused of bribery, corruption, etc., in the report of the Committee. Not a single member had a good word to say of Mr. Clayton, and even his own partisans forsook him in this crisis. No one stood up in defence of the officers, on their protagonist Mr. Clayton. The Corporation rejected Mr. Viegas' amendment to withhold the pensions of the guilty men, as they wanted to give "justice tempered with charity and mercy" in the words of Mr. Jamnadas to the men concerned. It was complained that the report of Mr. Clayton was a whitewashing affair, as he wanted to defend his subordinates rightly or wrongly. In the end the original proposition was unanimously adopted by the Corporation.

The Corporation resumed discussion of the report of the Committee appointed to investigate certain charges of bribery and corruption against some officers of the Engineering and Health Department.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations of the Committee could be summarised as follows:—

(1) The Committee were convinced that a certain amount of bribery and corruption and also pilfering and speculation of Municipal property had been going on, the exact extent of which was difficult to determine, but which was sufficiently serious not to be ignored. The Committee recommended that Mr. Dinsha H. Karanjia (Assistant Foreman, Motors), Mr. A. C. Higgins (Conservancy Assistant), and Mr. P. M. Palmarino (Foreman, Motor Workshops), should be given option of retiring, failing that they should be dismissed from Municipal service and that in the event of their retiring they should be given full benefit of pension, etc., to which they might be entitled.

(2) As to Mr. W. A. Officer (Foreman, Motors) the Committee considered that the suspicion against him was not strong enough to enable them to take any steps other than giving him a warning. They stopped his promotion for one year.

(3) As to Mr. R. Roberts, Shed Foreman, no action was proposed to be taken against him.

(4) Mr. L. DeCosta, Overseer, Motor traction, was given a warning.

(5) In regard to Mr. E. G. Cameron, Deputy Engineer, Mechanical Branch, the Committee were of opinion that he being the responsible head of a department he had not taken due and proper care that would be expected of him that the department under his charge was maintained at a proper standard of integrity and officiency and that he had proved absolutely indifferent to the complaints made to him by his subordinates. The Committee recommended that Mr. Cameron's promotion should be stopped for one year.

MR. DINSHA KARANJIA RESIGNS.

The President at the outset read to the Corporation a letter from Mr. Dinsha Karanjia about his resignation. He said the Commissioner, Mr. Clayton, had insisted on his resignation as otherwise, he said, he would dismiss him (Karanjia.) He wished to convey that his resignation was not given voluntarily, as was tried to be made out.

Mr. Jamnadas continuing his speech referred to Palmarino's letter to the Committee and dealt with it point by point. He said the charge of selling petrol was not the most serious charge against Mr. Palmarino. His average purchase of petrol came to about 18 gallons per month, according to the papers submitted by him, and the Committee came to the conclusion that his explanation about the purchase of petrol was not satisfactory. On the other hand, the ambulances consumed petrol at the rate of five miles per gallon. They would remember that Mr. Palmarino was in charge of these and the Committee had no hesitation in accepting the charges against him. As Mr. Bird had told them three-year old tyres were still in use on the ambulances, while several pairs of tyres had been ordered for them by Mr. Palmarino. They had no doubt that Mr. Palmarino who was in charge of tyres, petrol etc., was primarily responsible for them.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICERS.

Coming to the case of Mr. A. C. Higgins, Mr. Jamnadas said in the evidence taken by the Committee, page after page was filled with evidence against this officer containing the most serious allegations against him of taking petrol and getting the services of the Municipal servants for his own use. He had specially asked his subordinate Mr. Dhuru that he should not bother about the indents for tyres and tubes, when the clerk told him that these indents were rather extraordinary. About Mr. Dinshaw, he said that letter was written by him to the Corporation that day because Mr. Palmarino had written a similar letter. "If Palmarino writes one, why not I?" was Mr. Dinshaw's attitude in this matter. It was established beyond doubt that he was in the habit of receiving bribes. He had a Hudson car of his own, while the Commissioner said he should not have anything more than a motor cycle. About Mr. W. A. Officer, the speaker said, the Committee had let him off very lightly. Coming to the case of Mr. E. G. Cameron, Mr. Jamnadas said there was pilfering in his department. There was a direct loss to the Municipality owing to his negligence, and he had no time even to hear the complaints of the poorest men who were oppressed.

HEROISM OF POOR MEN.

The credit for bringing these things to light ought to be given to the ignorant and poor men who had, for the last eight months given their evidence before the Committee in spite of threats of punishment. Some of these men had been dismissed, and others degraded, and still others asked to go away for giving evidence. And these men came daily to the Corporation Hall for the last eight months without any complaint. He had seen officers getting hundreds of rupees per month when asked to go away weeping before them, and yet these poor men had made no complaint. And Mr. Clayton thought that these men were a "pack of liars", and he said so. If there were men in the city with any public spirit who wanted to give gold medals to these men, he hoped the President would preside over the ceremony of presenting them to the men, for these men deserved well of the public.

MR. CLAYTON'S DIABOLICAL AND WICKED CHARGE.

Mr. Jamnadas then came to Mr. Clayton's order and said it was difficult to treat the Commissioner's letter with any patience. It was not shown to the Committee although Mr. Kirpalani was requested to do so, because it was not his report but Mr. Clayton's. It was placed before the Corporation on the day the discussion took place and all along the Corporation were kept in dark about it. It was a counterblast to the Committee's report and practically the whole findings were ridiculed and condemned. They would find that Mr. Clayton had made up his mind long ago about these men, for on April 5, he had already written his findings and declared what was true and what was not. Mr. Clayton was really very ungrateful to members who had given their time at all hours of the day to this enquiry and he had no sympathy with them and no appreciation for their work and went for them in his true bureaucratic zeal. He had charged the Committee with declaring people who were not guilty as guilty. It was ungrateful, wicked and false for Mr. Clayton to say that this body of nine members had deliberately compromised the honour of public servants and declared people who were not guilty as guilty. A more diabolical and wicked charge Mr. Jamnadas had never heard. The Committee compromised only on the question of punishment and Mr. Clayton knew that. Mr. Jamnadas was sorry Mr. Clayton was not there. Mr. Clayton knew that if there were no compromise the men would have been given severer punishment, and that the compromise was only in regard to the measure of the punishment, and knowing all that Mr. Clayton had made this diabolical charge against the Committee that they had declared men guilty who were not guilty. Mr. Jamnadas again repeated that to say this was false, ungrateful and wicked.

Again Mr. Clayton had charged the Committee with deliberating over the matter over his head and coming to a decision without discussing the matter with him. That was not a fact. April 6 was deliberately set aside for discussing the question with the Commissioner and Mr. Jamnadas read out the minutes of the Committee to the effect that a general discussion took place between the members of the Committee and the Commissioner. These minutes gave the lie direct to the Commissioner. Records did not say false things, although Commissioners might forget. After reading the reports of Messrs. N. D. Mehta and Bird they could not but come to the conclusion they had arrived at. Shahajahan Khan was the man principally instrumental in bringing these things to light and the Commissioner said the man was a liar, a thief and yet no charge was brought against him. Then Shaffi was said to be a bad man, still he had been used by these officers for the last three years. He was taken as a fitter at Arthur Road and when he was asked what he was doing, he said that he had never worked as a fitter during these years, and that he was only able to pump. (Laughter). And yet Mr. Higgins had given him a certificate which would do credit to the Governor of Bombay (laughter), calling him straightforward, honest and so on! The Commissioner must have lost his head and his sense of proportion, although he ought to have kept his head cool as the head of the Executive. He had shown a partisanship of which even a third class Honorary Magistrate would have been ashamed (Laughter). He had written a long rigmarole without evidence and against the findings of his officers like Mr. Mehta and Mr. Bird.

COMMITTEE'S IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION.

The Committee had gone done their work very impartially and carefully and after

(Continued on next page.)

"A TOTAL WRECK."

MR. CHAKRAVARTI'S ARTICLE.

DIRECTORS EXPLAIN.

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The following is the text of the article "A Total Wreck" which was suppressed by the Managing Director of the "Forward" and over which Mr. P. K. Chakravarti resigned his editorship.

"That was the fate of the contraband carrier which sought to make its way to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. The plucky captain of the carrier and its resourceful crew made determined efforts to break through, but they were fighting against heavy odds and at the end they had to leave their vessel high and dry, on the treacherous sands of the Indian Association and "Walked out.' We dare say they will try again to run another contraband vessel, but for the present it is hoped they will not create fresh troubles for the president of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and its new executive. Last Sunday's meeting has proved two things, (1) that the country by an overwhelming majority wants Mr. Sen Gupta to lead the Congress organisations in this province, and is prepared to arm him with the powers necessary for carrying on the Congress work, and, (2) that in view of the present situation the Hindu-Muslim Pact should not be touched. Mr. Surendranath Biswas in moving a resolution relating to the Pact made the position of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee perfectly clear. On this point, he said that "as by rescinding the Pact they would be wounding the feelings of Mahomedans ... by reaffirming it they stood in danger of incurring the opprobrium of Hindus. It was better that they, as members of the Congress, should, whatever their personal feelings might be, adopt an attitude of neutrality and that as regards any question of revising the Pact it should be considered on an All-India basis and should be left to the Indian National Congress for consideration." Mr. Biswas, we believe, correctly represented in these words the majority opinion in Bengal on the Pact. Mr. Tulsicharan Goswami meant much the same thing when he said in the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press. This particular Pact may not be suitable, if so, let it be forgotten; let it die a natural death, but a violent assault on it is likely to outrage feelings." The proceeding as well as the results of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee meetings have considerably strengthened Mr. Sen Gupta's position in the country. Those who have been envying his "Triple Crown" have now the mortification of seeing a fourth Crown put on his head. They hailed him as a "toy tyrant," a few days ago and now the country through the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has willingly accepted his "tyranny" by a large majority. He had challenged the members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to pass a vote of "No Confidence" in him. The latter had met his challenge by passing a vote of "Confidence" in him. Mr. Sen Gupta has, by getting his own executive, taken upon himself very large and serious responsibilities. He will have to justify, during the next few months, the trust which the members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee repose in him. Many of those who worked with him since July 1925 are gone. He will now have to rely on new hands. We hope the latter will not fail to give him the support which is expected from them. The work before them is undoubtedly heavy. Elections will have to be fought; young men who are rotting behind the bars in Mandalay and other prisons will have to be brought out, while the foundations of Hindu-Muslim Unity which have been severely shaken by the late disturbances will have to be strengthened, and in addition to all this work a strict vigilance will have to be kept on the bureaucracy and the reactionaries, who in spite of the last defeat, have not abandoned the hope of breaking the programme of the Swarajya Party and the Congress and the Hindu-Muslim Pact."—Free Press.

DIRECTORS EXPLAIN.

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Referring to the resignation of Mr. P. K Chakravarty, Editor of the "Forward", the Directors of the "Forward" have issued a statement. They say that Mr. Chakravarty apparently rushed about at the dead of night, publishing against all rules and conventions, a confidential communication of the Director and advertising his decision to sever his connection with the "Forward", even before his verbal resignation was accepted. As they were going shortly to meet to decide the policy of the paper, they requested the editor not to publish any comment on the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee meeting. As the Editor persisted in publishing his article it had to be withheld, and under the above circumstances, they say, at a meeting held yesterday they accepted the resignation tendered by Mr. P. K. Chakravarty.

Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi, assistant editor, has been temporarily appointed Editor of the "Forward."—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The Directors of the "Forward" have issued a statement in the course of which they say that the Board of Directors met at 9 p.m. on the 14th and decided to postpone any comment on the previous night's meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and accordingly instructions were sent to the editor who was also told on the phone to ring up the Directors if he had anything to say. No message came from Mr. Chakravarty up to midnight. In view of the lateness of the hour at which they had issued instructions they requested the managing director and another of their colleagues to call at the "Forward" office and see that the editorial page was properly filled up. The Board met yesterday to consider the whole situation and accepted Mr. Chakravarty's resignation.—A. P.

"NATION-BUILDING ACTIVITY."

DR. KITCHLEW ON TANZEEM.

ONLY AN ALL-ROUND REVIVAL.

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew reached here from Dacca on the 11th instant and left yesterday evening for Tangail and Karota.

At a public meeting held in the evening Dr. Kitchlew delivered his first speech on Tanzeem. Concluding his speech, Dr. Kitchlew said: "Before I conclude, friends, let me just give you in a nutshell the gist of my scheme, and refer briefly to the significance and implications of my Tanzeem.

TANZEEM—A NATION-BUILDING ACTIVITY.

The first and foremost thing I desire to impress on you here, and through the kind offices of the Press, to the much larger audience in other towns and villages of Bengal, and of India and to every section and platform of national and public workers, is that my Tanzeem is essentially and entirely a non-political and non-sectarian movement in the wider senses of those terms. It will refuse to have anything to do with the vexed questions of Council entry or of proportions and readjustments in the Services or the municipal or local bodies. It will equally discountenance and ignore sectional differences between the Shias and Sunnies, Hanafies and Ahmadeyites as well between the divergent schools of political organisation or economic thought in India. It is a purely constructive and an essentially nation-building programme.

AN ALL-ROUND REVIVAL.

If we only analyse the Tanzeem scheme even very cursorily we will see that there is nothing in it for any Sikh, Hindu, Jain, Christian or the Government to object to. It is universally admitted that the seven crores of Muslims in India and specially the two and a half crores of Muslims in Bengal are the most backward community in the land in the matter of education. For this, who can deny that it is incumbent that Muslims should adopt a comprehensive and effective scheme of starting 'maktabs', schools and colleges, as well as technical and other institutions where Muslims can have the fullest facilities for an all-round education. What Hindu, again, can quarrel with my suggestion that our mosques should be reorganised so that an informed and modernised set of Moulvis can disseminate from there the right type of spiritual and moral as well as academic instruction to our boys and girls and adults. Similarly I preach to my community the urgent necessity of their taking more readily and effectively to trade and commerce and I decry their present aversion to industrial pursuits and to their building up of their past crafts and dead arts. As a corollary to this I insist that we should open workshops, banks, co-operative stores and societies and other institutions for the economic rehabilitation of their community.

NOT ANTI-HINDU.

By all these earnest appeals for industrial revival, I do not for one single minute mean to imply that the Hindus should be boycotted. Then again I preach that Islam enjoins social service and our religion is inseparable from this idea of social service by the very fact that we claim it to be the most democratic religion in the world. For all the above plans and schemes, I insist that it is incumbent that the bodily health and vigour of every Muslim boy and girl should be built up on right and solid foundations, so that they can grow up into fine specimens of humanity and truly, nobly and adequately fulfil all their national and communal duties. I repeat that the Tanzeem movement is not anti-Hindu. It is not even anti-Government."—A. P.

"EXERCISE RESTRAINT"

CALCUTTA KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S APPEAL

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Vice-President of the Calcutta Khilafat Committee has issued an appeal in Urdu of which the following is the translation. "The Holy festival of Bakri-Id is at hand. We have just passed through a great crisis and it is the duty of everyone to see that peace is maintained and that it is not marred by unfortunate occurrence. In spite of provocations, Mussalmans should exercise restraint and patience and they must note carefully that they should not be tempted into making demonstrations."—Free Press.

OUTRAGES ON WHITE WOMEN

ALTERATION OF LAW

LONDON, June 17.

Nairobi.—Following the recent anxiety as regards native outrages against white women, the Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, speaking at Kitale announced that the sanction of the Secretary of State had been granted to alteration of the law whereby death penalty could be inflicted for crimes against women and children.—Reuter's Special.

RATIFICATION OF MOSUL TREATY.

REJOICINGS ALL OVER IRAQ

LONDON, June 16.

Baghdad.—Parliament has adjourned till October. There is rejoicing all over the country at the ratification of the Mosul Treaty.

KING FAISAL TO LEAVE FOR ENGLAND.

King Faisal is expected to leave for England at the end of June to complete his medical treatment. The Regent will probably be ex-King Ali.—Reuter.

SHAH OF PERSIA RECOGNISES IRAQ.

DEPUTATIONS BEING SENT TO CEMENT FRIENDSHIP

LONDON, June 16.

The Shah of Persia has signified his desire officially to recognise Iraq. A deputation, composed of a Minister and Deputies, is being sent to Persia and a deputation is coming here from Persia to cement friendship between the two countries.—Reuter.

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS.

BRITISH COMMITMENTS IN IRAQ.

LONDON, June 16.

At question time, in the House of Commons, Mr. Amery said that British commitments in Iraq would be substantially reduced as a result of the Anglo-Turkish agreement. It was hoped to arrive at a decision as regards recommendations of the financial mission regarding the ownership of Iraq railways within the next four months.—Reuter.

IRAQ'S OFFER TO TURKEY.

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

LONDON, June 17.

Baghdad.—As a result of further enquiries the statement freely circulated in Baghdad regarding the Turkish Government's accepting half million sterling in lieu of royalties payable to Iraq by the Turkish Petroleum Company is found to be inaccurate.—Reuter.

TRANSFER OF SYLHET DIST

RULING OF SECRETARY OF STATE

SIMLA, June 16.

The Government of India announce that the Secretary of State has ruled that the transfer of the District of Sylhet to Bengal cannot be dissociated from that of the future form of administration of the province of Assam. The Government of India, agreeing with this ruling, propose, accordingly, to reserve the two questions, namely, the transfer of Sylhet and its consequent effect upon the future status of Assam, for consideration by a Statutory Commission to be appointed in 1929.—A. P.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

COMPOSITION OF U. K. DELEGATION

LONDON, June 16.

The United Kingdom delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association, which, with the delegations of other Empire centres, will travel through Australia and hold informal Parliamentary conferences, will be headed by a Cabinet member and will contain at least one Opposition front bencher. It will consist of nine Conservatives, six Labourites and one Liberal, and is due to arrive at Sydney on 18th September, travelling via Canada and New Zealand.—Reuter.

CHINESE FINANCE MINISTERSHIP.

WELLINGTON KOO ASSUMES OFFICE

LONDON, June 17.

Peking.—Wellington Koo has assumed the Finance Ministership and it is presumed that he is destined to become Premier.—Reuter.

SILVER FOR COINING.

U. S. PURCHASES 14½ MILLION OUNCES

LONDON, June 17.

Washington.—The Senate has finally approved the Pittman Bill authorising the Treasury to purchase 14½ million ounces of silver at a dollar an ounce for the purpose of coining.—Reuter's Special.

BENGAL P.C.C. SECRETARY RESIGNS

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Mr. Satcowripati Roy, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, tendered his resignation after the meeting of Sunday last. It is understood that the resignation has not yet been accepted.—A. P.

MR. J. WHITE PURCHASES WEMBLEY

LONDON, June 16.

The "Evening Standard" says the purchaser of Wembley is Mr. James White, Chairman of the Beecham Trust, who is acting on behalf of the Syndicate.—Reuter's Special.

POLICE INSPECTOR CHARGED

SEQUEL TO CALCUTTA RIOTS

CALCUTTA, June 16.

As a sequel to the Calcutta riots summons were issued to-day by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate against Inspector R. D. Khosla of the Calcutta Police on the complaint of the Matarali of a mosque.

The complainant alleged that on April 27 during the riots in Calcutta, Inspector Khosla with some constables armed with lathis entered the mosque with shoes on, assaulted several men who were saying prayers, threw away the Koran Shariff and arrested the 'Imam' of the mosque.

In issuing summons on the charges of trespass and assault the magistrate observed that the evidence on record did not disclose that there was any occasion to enter the mosque. No one in the mosque was said to have taken part in the riot and no rioters took shelter there.—A. P.

STICKING TO THEIR DEMANDS

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY & GOVT GRANT

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

Primary school teachers of Ahmedabad District Local Board have not received their pay for last three months. The Deputy Educational Inspector has prepared the pay bills of the first year trained and untrained teachers on a scale less than that sanctioned by the Government in their latest resolution. The President refuses to sign the pay bills saying that giving less pay to the teachers will affect the line fixed for the Government grant.

The Government of Bombay asked Ahmedabad Municipality whether it was still desirous, as demanded by it in 1921, when it non-co-operated with the Government in matters educational of not accepting Government grants for primary education, and of the issue of separate sets of rules under the Primary Education Act for those local authorities which accept and which do not accept Government grant for primary education. The Ahmedabad Municipiality has replied that it is not at present desirous of refusing the Government grant for primary education. All same it sticks to its demand for two separate sets of rules under Primary Education Act, one act for those local authorities which accept Government grant for primary education and quite a different set for those which do not.—A. P.

OPPOSE THE BUDGET.

MYSORE PROGRESSIVE PARTY'S DECISION

MYSORE, June 16.

The Progressive Party in the Mysore Representative Assembly, decided to-day to oppose the Budget.

A motion for the adjournment to draw attention to the situaion caused by the recent abolition by the Government of a number of bench courts in the State was fully discussed. The official reply met the various points raised against this step and explained the real position and attitude of Government in the matter.

The motion was finally carried.

GENEVA CONFERENCE

BRITISH CHAMBERS' CLAIMS QUESTIONED

RANGOON, June 16.

The Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce has sent a cablegram to the Ninth International Labour Conference protesting against the statement by Sir Louis Kershaw at the Eighth International Labour Conference that the Bombay and Bengal Chambers of Commerce are the most representative Chambers of India.

The Chamber states that the two Chambers only represent foreign interests and not the interests of the Indian people. The Chamber has telegraphed a copy of the message to the Government of India requesting them to instruct Sir Louis Kershaw to qualify his statement at the Ninth Conference.—A. P.

ALIPUR MURDER TRIAL

CROWN CASE CONCLUDED

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The case for the crown having been closed to-day with the cross-examination of three more witnesses, the ten accused in the Alipur Murder trial were asked by the president if they would like to make any statement. In reply all of them stated that they were absolutely innocent of charges brought against them. The youngest of them, Sudhansu Chaudhuri of Howrah, aged as he said 18 or 19 years, appeared to be very cheerful and was smiling all the time he was making his statement.—A. P.

KHAIRPUR AFFAIRS

PUNJAB CIVILIAN APPOINTED FINANCIAL ADVISER

POONA, June 17.

Mr. C. J. Hallifax, C.I.E., formerly of the Punjab Civil Service has been selected Financial Adviser to His Highness the Mir of Khairpur State (Sind). It appears that the Government of Bombay have approved of the appointment but the final sanction rests with the Government of India. Mr. Shaikh Yakub Vazeer Mohamed of the Bombay Provincial Service whose services were lent to His Highness the Mir of Khairpur as the Vazir or Chief Minister of State is shortly going on four months' leave after handing over charge to Mr. Hallifax.—A. P.

"A DIABOLICAL AND UNGRATEFUL CHARGE"

(Continued from previous page.)

anxious investigation they came to the deliberate opinion, on the evidence before them, that these men were guilty of misappropriating money, and some of them were guilty of taking bribes and petrol, and were having joy rides at the expense of the Corporation. The Commissioner was very keen on not reinstating Messrs. Vincent and Prasad, although there was nothing in the Commissioner's report against them. The Committee were of the opinion that these men who were not guilty should be reinstated, as they were given an assurance that they would not be victimised. It was an unanimous documents and he asked the Corporation to pass it.

A FAIR TRIAL.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconding said he was sorry that Mr. Clayton was not there in the Corporation. Every one knew that Mr. Clayton had a soft corner in his heart for his subordinates and he supported them rightly or wrong. It was not a conspiracy on the part of the Committee to find these men guilty, for there were some lawyers and businessmen on the Committee who could appreciate the evidence. Anybody who read the evidence would come to the irresistible conclusion that the officers had been guilty of the charges framed against them, although Mr. Clayton had tried to explain away these charges. If they had to find fault with the Committee it was on the score of leniency, for the members looked at the services of these men and they thought it was very hard on them to turn them out and dismiss them. There were men in the Committee who wanted to take more drastic action than that. But their leniency had been misconstrued by Mr. Clayton, for the compromise was on the point of punishment and nothing more. Mr. Palmarino, said the speaker, had once before been suspended by the Commissioner but on the intervention of a prominent member of the Corporation he was reinstated. He assured the Corporation that the men were given fair trial and were given an opportunity to prove their innocence.

"DISMISS THE LOT."

Dr. A. G. Viegas said Mr. Jamnadas deserved the best thanks of the Corporation as it was through him that the Corporation had come to realise how much corruption there was in the administration although they had been hearing rumours for the last five years about irregularities in the conduct of the workshops and notwithstanding the auditors' letters to the Standing Committee these irregularities were allowed to continue. That was a state of things of which the Corporation could not be proud and they could not be proud of their executive. He wanted to know how much Municipal property had been lost in this way, and what was the extent of loss; who were the officers responsible for the supervision of the stores, whether a register was kept for the stores, and as to why the control of the Chief Accountant was removed. He wanted to know why those officers who were found guilty of corruption and bribery were recommended for their full pension, and he wondered why they were not recommended for a special pension as usual. (Laughter). He also wondered whether it was desirable to maintain their workshops after these revelations.

The whole thing was discreditable and disgraceful. He was surprised that the guilty men should have been given their pensions. The best way for the employees of the Corporation would be to loot the Corporation any way they liked and then go on pension. (Laughter). He moved that the report be adopted and that the recommendations for pension, etc., be deleted.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban seconded.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot asked whether the amendment was in order.

The President said Dr. Viegas wanted that these men to be dismissed and their pensions stopped.

Dr. Viegas said that was what he meant by his amendment.

NO COMPROMISE.

Mr. Marzaban said they had no business to compromise in such a matter, as it was a question of great public importance. He asked Mr. Jamnadas whether his judicial acumen would not tell him that they should not condone these things. Mr. Clayton had tried his best to whitewash the whole matter, but he had failed.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said if there was any dark chapter in the administration of Mr. Clayton it was this and he wanted to add a vote of thanks to the original resolution of Mr. Mehta thanking him for his efforts in this matter. He moved a rider to that effect. About the report of Mr. Clayton he said it was one of the most impudent threatening and cheeky reports he had seen. He believed Mr. Clayton had behaved most improperly in this matter.

At this stage Mr. Fazul Rahimtoola moved the closure and the motion was accepted. Dr. Viegas' amendment was declared lost and the original proposition was passed unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned tili 5 p.m. to-day.

INTERNATIONAL OIL POLLUTION CONFERENCE

LONDON, June 17.

Washington:—The International Oil Pollution Conference has passed a resolution which recommends the establishment of a limit of from 50 to 150 miles from coasts of maritime nations within which the discharge of oils or mixtures constituting nuisance should be prohibited, and that each Government should require ships flying its flags to refrain from discharging oil near shores of other countries.—Reuter's Special.

A Cape Town message says:—A notable wedding took place on Wednesday at the Dutch Reformed Church, Cape Town, when Dr. Malan, Minister of Interior, who is in charge of Asiatic affairs, was married to Mrs. Van Tonder. The church was very crowded. After spending their honeymoon at the Victoria Falls the couple will return to Pretoria.

PINDI RIOTS.

(Continued from previous page.)

between the Mussalmans and the Sikhs and the latter managed to drive the Mussalmans away as far as the Police thana near Ganj Mandi (grain market) which was later burnt by the incendiaries. This was the signal for the riot and simultaneously fights ensued at different mohallas where all the three communities were prepared for fight. There was, however, no pitched battle at any particular locality and casualties that occurred took place at different mohallas at stray fights. It was about 9 p.m. when the trouble began and the fights continued at different mohallas till about 10 or 11 p.m. It was after 11 p.m. that the grain market was seen burning and it is alleged that Mahomedan cartmen who stay at the Mandi at night and who belong to a village called Mehra Abadi near Rawalpindi committed incendiarism having taken advantage of the fights in the city. This version was also given by the responsible Mahomedans of Rawalpindi including Chaudhuri Shadad Khan, vice-president of the Municipal Committee and Mirza Kutubuddin, a local Muslim leader. But the Hindu and Sikh leaders were not prepared to accept those statements of the Muslims and, they alleged that the local Mahomedans also took part in setting fire to houses in the Mandi and in Hamilton Road where the house of Bawa Ujagar Singh, Bedi was also partially burnt.

The most extraordinary thing in the whole affair was that not a single fire brigade was available to control fire on the night of 14th and 15th instant. More than 100 houses and shops were burning and no measures were taken to bring the fires under control. When the special correspondent of Associated Press visited the Ganj Mandi and Hamilton Road accompanied by Raja Narendranath, Dr. Gokalchand Narang and Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh, some of the houses and shops were still burning and smoke was issuing from almost all the burning houses. Several big trees were lying burnt in front of the shops and three motor cars were lying half-burnt. Another peculiar thing that was pointed out by the shopkeepers of the Ganj Mandi was that in a row of buildings in the Mandi almost all houses and shops were burnt except one which was left out because the owner of the house was a Mussalman. Similar instance of looting a Mahomedan cloth shop inside the city and not burning it because it belonged to a Hindu was related by a Mahomedan, Vice-President of the Rawalpindi Municipality. Everything is now quiet in Rawalpindi and the city is guarded by the military. But fears are entertained of riots in surrounding villages.—A. P.

SIKH JATHAS STOPPED FROM GOING TO PINDI.

LAHORE, June 16.

Official information regarding Rawalpindi says the situation was well in hand on the morning of the 15th. Control was established before sunrise. The city is outwardly quiet, but most of the shops are still shut. No emergency has arisen for the military or police to fire. Apparently no large bodies came into collision, but stronger parties attacked the weaker parties of opponents.

As far as is known no religious or Government property has been damaged. There are ample military and police forces available to meet the situation. The Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee is co-operating in preventing the Sikh Jathas from proceeding to Rawalpindi. Two Jathas attempted to proceed from Lahore, but were stopped.—A. P.

PATHANS KILL AND WOUND VILLAGERS.

RAWALPINDI, June 17.

All continued quiet in Pindi last night and the military and police precautions were fully maintained.

A report has been received that last night a large band of Pathans from Hazara District raided Golra, nine miles from Pindi, and killed two and wounded six villagers. The police arrived too late to intercept them, but the band is being pursued.—A. P.

DELHI PRAPARED.

POLICE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

DELHI, June 16.

The police posted to-day thirteen pickets each consisting of one Sub-Inspector and twelve constables at different parts of the city as a precautionary measure. It is understood that some more pickets will be added day after to-morrow, and will altogether number to 48. The military is being kept ready at call and will be requisitioned on 21st, 22nd and 23rd June.—A. P.

MMUNAL TENSION IN U. P.

WARNING OF GOVERNMENT.

NAINI TAL, June 16.

The Chief Secretary to the Government, in the course of a communication to all the Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates of the United Provinces, said:—

"For some time past the Government have watched with great concern the growth of communal ill-feeling in these provinces. They feel no doubt that during the last three years relations between the two great religious communities have steadily deteriorated. In 1923 there were riots at Agra, Saharanpur, and Shahajanpur; in 1924 at Allahabad and Lucknow; and in 1925 at Aligarh; whilst in many other places serious disturbances have been with difficulty averted. The tension is now so great that every social ceremony is a source of anxiety to the District Officer and his staff. The smallest incident or most trivial misunderstanding may precipitate an outbreak. The strain imposed on the magistracy and police is excessive and unless in the interval communal differences show signs of appeasement it will be necessary next year to make a large increase in the strength of the armed police.

"The extra burden which such increase will impose upon the provincial finances will make it practically impossible to avoid a corresponding reduction in the allotment of funds available for other activities, such as education, medical relief, agriculture and industries, which are undeniably in need of development. But of far graver moment than the effects upon the provincial finances are the results of this communal bitterness upon the social and political life of the province, apart from the loss of life and property in actual rioting. The ill-feeling between the Hindus and the Muslims has been the cause of serious loss to trade and commerce, and is at the present moment the cause of anxiety and discomfort to many harmless and peaceloving people. In public life the effect is even more marked.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT.

"Communal considerations now seem to be entering minds and deflecting the attitude of public men on almost every issue of importance. There is the possibility that they may become the dominant influence in the coming elections. But from the very inception of the present constitutional system it was pointed out, and the moral has been enforced by a series of weighty utterances since, that so long as the intense bitterness of communal feeling continues to infect public life there cannot possibly ensue any real advance in the direction of self-government. Representative institutions cannot prosper in the country in which sectarian rancours are rife, and men have not learned to combine due attachment to their own creed and practice with reasonable respect for those of others. This truth is undoubtedly apparent to thoughtful minds. But there is still great work to be done in bringing it home to the comprehension and acceptance of the masses."

Concluding, the communique states:—"The present state of feeling constitutes a plain menace to order and security and it will be incumbent on Government if in spite of their present appeal, disorders do occur, to use freely all the powers vested in them by law."—A. P.

FRENCH CRISIS.

BRIAND TO FORM CABINET.

LONDON, June 16.

Paris.—M. Briand has agreed to form a Cabinet.—Reuter.

BRIAND'S PROJECT.

DESTINED TO FAILURE

LONDON, June 17.

Paris.—M. Briand's project seems to be destined to failure in view of the fact that the Congress of the Radical and Socialist Parties has passed a resolution opposing the formation of the Cabinet of national union, but at the same time declaring its willingness to support any republican Government determined to restore the financial position. Newspapers anticipate that as a result of this decision M. Herriot will refuse to participate in the new Government.—Reuter.

BRIAND'S PLEA FOR UNITY

LONDON, June 17.

Paris.—M. Briand has set himself the task of forming a Cabinet "on a broad basis." He has issued a statement appealing to political groups to sink their differences, make an effort towards abnegation and self-sacrifice, unite in the best interests of the country and consecrate themselves to its financial reconstruction which, if not easy, is at least possible.—Reuter's Special.

"ADVERSITY MAKES STRANGE BED-FELLOWS"

LONDON, June 17.

Paris.—Adversity will make strange bedfellows in the French Cabinet if M. Briand succeeds in the bold project outlined in a semi-official announcement which indicates that M. Briand will first approach M. Herriot, leader of the most important group in the Chamber and after that seek to enlist the services of diverse personalities like M. Poincare, leader of the Union Republicaine, M. Leon Blum, Socialist, and, in addition, heads of all intermediate groups —Reuter's Special.

PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE.

VISIT TO ENGLAND POSTPONED.

LONDON, June 16.

The visit of President Doumergue to England next week has been postponed, by an agreement between the French and the British Governments. King George hopes to renew the invitation at a favourable moment.—Reuter.

RECOVERY OF FRANC

LONDON, June 17.

There was considerable improvement of the French franc in London this morning being quoted at 167 3/4 presumably as a result of this partial solution of the political crisis.—Reuter's Special.

The first term of the present year of the Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhavam Bhavnagar has begun. An interesting feature of this term is the adontion of the 'Dalton Plan' of teaching in the *Vinaya Mandir*, as also the admission for the first time of a batch of 12 students—7 boys and 5 girls —from *Bal-Mandir*—the only institute conducted on Montessori System of Education in this province.

The tour offices of the Bengal secretariat will close at Darjeeling on 19th inst. and reopen in Calcutta on 21st.

SCINDIA S. N. CO.

PIVOTAL POINT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the outset, please let me correct some of the inaccuracies, that have crept into your yesterday's report of the meeting.

(1) "Mismanagement" is not the word I used. It was "unsatisfactory management."

(2) It is not the Board, that is drawing allowances, it is the highly paid assistants of the Company.

(3) A store supplier is said to have obliged, not a Director, but a member of the management.

(4) He is not the only recipient of orders for stores, though he is said to get a good lot.

(5) All along the writer blamed the management—management means—primarily Managing Agents (Messrs. Narotham Morarji and Co.) and their chief assistants; and incidentally the Directors.

PIVOTAL POINT.

The pivtal point is this:—Are the Managing Agents entitled—legally and morally to buy any more ships, (1) when they made such a terrible mess of the shareholders' money in the purchase of the s.s. "Loyalty," paying a fancy price of twenty-five lakhs, spending ten lakhs on renovation and repairs, and realizing two lakhs in the end!

(2) When the Managing Agents made a further mess in the purchase of the Palace Line of steamers paying a top heavy price, and acquiring second hand, least serviceable steamers?

(3) When the Managing Agents recently purchased two more steamers, built during the War defectively and spending a lot of money on repairs?

(4) Have not the Agents "thrice failed" to purchase the right type of ships at the right time and price? Have they not thus squandered the shareholders' money in this fashion?

(5) How are they now entitled to buy more ships, with the fatal experiences before them?

Will not some public spirited shareholder come forward and restrain the Agents from making further purchase of steamers?—Yours, etc.,

June 17.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

SACRED HILLS OF SHATRUNJAYA.

(Continued from page 6.)

ment some one to take on himself the task of policing the Hill and its approaches, in consideration of definite advantages in money and in kind. When the forty years' agreement expired on April 1st last, the Thakore petitioned to the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, in which he claimed a right to levy through its own agency a pilgrim tax at Rs. 2 per head per outside pilgrim, and Rs. 5 per annum per Shrawak residing in Palitana,—presumably quite apart from their going on pilgrimage or not. He has also adduced in support of his contention a quotation from the Montford Report (para 297) in which it is stated "It (i.e. paramount power) intervenes when the internal peace of their (Indian states) territories is seriously threatened. The contention of the Thakore is untenable, all the more because all through the past, whenever a dispute of this kind has arisen, the Durbar have submitted to the intervention of the supreme authority in the land. The reliance on that para in the Montford Report is utterly besides the point, since that paragraph contemplates the purely internal affairs between a State and its own subjects; while in this matter are involved the rights of the Jain community, a majority of whom are British subjects, owing no allegiance of any sort whatever to the State of Palitana. In the circumstances it seems insupportable, in the extreme, that the Palitana Durbar should claim the sovereign right on the Hill even against those members of the Jain community who own the Hill collectively, who are not the subjects of the Thakore.

(To be Continued.)

LIBERALS CONFIDENCE IN LORD OXFORD.

LONDON, June 17.

A resolution of confidence in Lord Oxford was unanimously passed at the annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Weston-super-Mare where the supporters of Lord Oxford and Mr. Lloyd George mingled on the platform.

The Liberal Federation by a large majority declined to consider the amendments suggesting that in view of the differences it was desirable that a new neutral leader should be elected.—Reuter.

MINEOWNERS' SCHEME

LONDON, June 17.

It is understood that the mine-owners are preparing a scheme of reopening pits on the eight hour day basis. According to the scheme, coalfields will be divided into three categories: firstly pits where wages will not be reduced, secondly pits where reduction will be under ten per cent., and thirdly pits where reduction, if possible, will not exceed ten per cent. The lastnamed category will probably include three export districts of Durham, Northumberland and South Wales. Most of the pits will if possible be included in the first category.—Reuter.

The Bengal Legislative Council which commences its session on July 5th will be sitting only for 7 days. Four days have been allotted for non-official and three days —12th, 13thand 14th—for official business.

EDUCATION.

THE CURSE OF "MATRIC."

A SCHOOL TEACHER ON EXAMINATIONS.

London "Matric." is upon us. For a fort night after the Whitsun holidays some thousands of London boys and girls at the secondary schools will be 'swotting" with unusual diligence, some putting the final polish on the knowledge steadily acquired during the past year, others, alas! striving desperately to make up for lost time by a final spurt, writes "A School Master" in the "Daily Herald."

Teachers, too, will be working over-time. Young Jones' French is very shaky. If only he could scrape through in that subject! He is sure of a distinction in English and Science—and distinctions are likely to be scarce this year. And then there's young Smith. He's a real trier, but, oh Lord, he is so slow! And Brown's writing is enough to disgust the most generous examiner. . . . Teachers and pupils alike feel the strain.

TEST OF GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

And yet the General Schools Examination is by no means a bad one. It has been designed to make "cramming" difficult. It covers a wide variety of subjects, only a few of which are compulsory. It is intended as a reasonable test of the work done during the past four or five years. Besides serving as an entrance examination to the University, it is accepted by many of the professions and by big firms as evidence of satisfactory educational proficiency. It could, and should, be taken in his stride by the average youngster at a secondary school without undue pressure.

But, as a matter of fact, it isn't.

Success in "Matric." is too often regarded as the be-all and end-all of secondary education. Headmasters, teachers and parents must share the blame. For most of them judge by "results." A headmaster whose school obtains a "record" number of passes is regarded as a great educator. A teacher who is equally successful in his own subject is marked out for promotion. Hence the mania for "results", and consequent pressure on the children.

Nor is that the only curse of "Matric."

TOO ACADEMIC.

In spite of the variety of subjects covered, the examination itself must be a thoroughly unsuitable test for a large number of secondary school pupils. For it is almost entirely literary and academic, and every teacher knows that the curriculum of secondary schools, which is dictated entirely by the demands of "Matric.", is quite unsuitable for two-thirds of the children in secondary schools. They require something less literary and less academic, something more practical, and more nearly related to every-day life. But as long as "Matric." dictates the curriculum, they won't get it.

And that is the chief curse of "Matric." in particular and of examinations in general.

EXAMINATION "FARCES."

STRONG ATTACK BY TEACHERS.

There was strong criticism of modern examination methods at the educational conferences held recently in London.

"Examinations are ruining the intelligence of the country for all practical purposes—I am up against it over and over again," said Professor H. E. Armstrong at the Conference of the Science Masters' Association at King's College for Women, Kensington.

"I am a good deal in contact with technical men," he continued, "and I know the kind of material sent up from the schools to the universities and out into the world. Under this examination system intelligence is being absolutely sterilised.

"Cambridge is merely an adjunct to Newmarket. (Laughter.) They are a set of gamblers, and you are all suffering from their addiction to the Turf. Until you get rid of that evil you are ruining education and ruining intelligence.

"You have got to get rid of this infernal higher certificate examination. If you are not very careful, the teaching of science will be taken out of your hands by some of the large manufacturers. My son is so dissatisfied with the product of the Universities that he has already instituted an educational system in his works.

"If you don't begin to teach science very low down to the ground upwards, instead of beginning somewhere in the clouds, you will have it swept out of the schools in a few years."

EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE UNNECESSARY.

Mr. Douglas Berridge (Malvern College) said that the time had come for them to consider whether science teaching would suffer if all elementary practical examinations in science were abolished. He maintained that it would not, and contended that such examinations were unnecessary, unfair to the pupil, misleading to the examiners, very troublesome, and expensive to the schools.

Mr. Berridge expressed the opinion that the examination became a test of power to write an essay rather than of the power of manipulation. He gave some amusing incidents from his own experience, in which the boys "had made awful asses of themselves," but the examiner had to judge on the written work. That work had been "cooked," and the boys received an excellent report. He urged that such 'farces' should be done away with, and examiners should set questions which could only be answered by boys who had had laboratory training.

Mr. E. G. Laws (Leeds Grammar School) complained that examiners seemed to stress too much the value of memory, and did not give sufficient opportunity for independent thought. "Nearly every time," said Mr. Laws, "the candidate with a good memory scores over the boy with the scientific turn of mind."

FOREST SCHOOLS.

A GERMAN EXPERIMENT.

Thanks to the energy of the head mistress of one of Berlin's municipal colleges for girls, to her progressive ideas and love for her pupils' welfare, an entirely new departure was achieved in scholastic observance last year, proving so successful that it has become permanent and its example will probably be followed by other schools in Berlin, writes the Berlin correspondent of "The Christian Science Monitor."

The college in question was in an old quarter of the city, the building anything but modern and the conditions conducive neither to study nor health. With no little difficulty the head mistress finally gained permission of the authorities to transport her classes during the summer term of 1924 to the Grunewald, Berlin's wooded suburb. Although there were many drawbacks—pupils and teachers had to sit on the grass and the desirable privacy was not always available—the result proved so satisfactory on the whole that last year the forest of Eichkamp—an ideally quiet spot within easy access of the city by railway—was decided upon. Here fortune favoured the warm-hearted head mistress and her enthusiastic staff.

PUPILS AMONG SINGING BIRDS.

A disused piece of ground with a big tumbledown shed that had formerly been the property of a municipal sanatorium was obtained possession of, and donations from friends of teachers and scholars soon enabled a transformation to be effected. A wooden schoolhouse with a conference room, a bathroom and a large kitchen arose, Phoenix-like, from the ruins of the old building; a verandah ran round the house affording protection in wet weather; benches were placed under the pine trees, abundant space was found in a clearing for gymnastics, and the whole place was surrounded by a wire fence. Thanks to contributions from friends—many among whom were Americans—it was made possible to provide a simple, warm, mid-day meal at nominal cost for those scholars, some 80 in number, whose instruction lasted until 3 o'clock.

The prognostications of many as to the impossibility of concentrating on serious studies among the singing of birds and other forest distractions were completely refuted. Love of study, declare the teachers, has increased among the pupils since their pale faces have grown rosy; nowhere is a flagging of work perceptible, but on the contrary, while in such branches as natural science, geography, biology and drawing there is great general advance. An atmosphere of good fellowship, moreover, prevails such as never obtained before. The classes from *tercia* to *ober-prima*—corresponding to the English third and sixth forms—comprise altogether over 160 scholars. Those, preparing for their matriculation, have proved the physical and mental advantages of the innovation and a Government inspector has stated that of the hundred Berlin schools he visits periodically this is his favourite and, in his opinion, the most satisfactory.

For the winter term the school found new quarters in a more modern building in the city; pupils and teachers are now counting the days until they recommence study among the forest surroundings that have grown so dear to them. A young oak tree was planted last year before the school at Eichkamp with some ceremony by the Burgomaster of

MATRIC. EXAMINATION PRIZE WINNERS.

Miss Maniben Desai, student of the Chanda Ramji Girls' school, who won the Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Scholarship in English at the last School Leaving Examination.

Miss Subhadra Dave, student of the same school, carried away the Yamunabai Dalvi Scholarship in Sanskrit.

MILITARY TRAINING IN RED SCHOOLS.

The official "Izvestya" reports that the military authorities have now handed over the required sums of money for the militarisation of secondary schools. Military training is to be given to the pupils of these schools outside school-hours and during their summer holidays. A special corps of instructors has already been appointed, and even the youngest pupils are to be taught the use of arms and the general routine of a soldier. All youths from 15 years of age are to be subject to the so-called "pre-military" rules, and will be expected to pass a test on entering the regular army. It was explained that much of the present regular army training is wasteful, and that it will be much more economical to prepare the whole of the male population in their teens, so that on entering the ranks of the Red Army they could be immediately useful.

A special course of military instruction is to be given to girls, and all girls' schools have been ordered to form corps of nurses, clerks, drivers, and seamstresses, who are to be attached for several weeks every year to the regular army and take part in manoeuvres.

IDEAL SPEAKER.

REQUIREMENTS OF A LECTURER.

Mr. Norman Angell, writing of the decline in the popularity of the lecture in America, makes in the 'Forum' interesting suggestions for reviving interest and increasing its educational value.

"There are more than a few signs now that its vitality is beginning to yield, not so much, it is to be feared, to the alternative agencies of exposition and education, but to counter interests which by no stretch of language could well be called educational; and to yield also, it must be confessed, no special quality or equipment for dealing with the subjects with which they deal, their lectures being often the recitation of a mere learned lesson. That type is even encouraged, because such a visitor is not likely to say anything which might disturb some existing idea, provoke some speculation or controversy—'complete sterilisation guaranteed,' as it were.

"But even if this handicap were less than it is, the decline of the lecture would be inevitable so long as it adhered to the form with which we are familiar; so long as it merely made by word of mouth a statement of description which, so far as matter is concerned, could as easily be made in writing. It is true that the author of the statement or description is there in the living flesh, capable of giving, by tone or emphasis, shades of meaning not to be transmitted on paper. But the role of the audience is as passive as that of the readers of a book; and, in a sense, even more passive.

NEW FORM NEEDED.

"Unless we can give the lecture a new form it is likely to decline very much indeed as an active instrument of education.

"It is here suggested that the form of the lecture could be so adapted as to correct its present weakness and develop that element of vitality which has kept it going so long. This could be achieved if we came to look upon the lecture as something in the nature of a conversation with the audience, in which the latter can freely avail itself of the opportunity furnished by the actual presence of an author, play-wright, or authority on any given subject to ask questions about his craft or art, or some aspect of the matter he has made his own.

"For the average busy man to get an answer to his question would mean his going through books he has not the time to go through and then, probably not getting the right answer.

"Well, does not the use of the lecture come in precisely at this point? To be able to interrogate the author himself would be of the greatest possible help to the casual student of a subject—and we all have to be casual students of some subjects, and subjects, too, on which, as voters or parents, patients, employers, we have to give decisions—and give to the lecture a real value.

DEFECTS.

"It is true that of late years a large number of 'Forums,' where questions and discussions after lectures are part of the entertainment, have been established, and, on the whole, these 'Forums' do very good work. But two points are to be noted. First, the questions are quite secondary to the lecture, and secondly, the atmosphere of this type of gathering is not so favourable to clarifying and enlarging ideas as would be the atmosphere of such assemblies as clubs and chambers of commerce.

"As to the former of these points, often after the question period at a 'Forum' it has struck me that if I had had these questions before the lecture the whole scope of treatment would have been different.

"The lecturer might state in ten or fifteen minutes the outline of his subject, thesis, plan, reform, suggestion, and then put it to the members of the audience to say what they thought, and where they supposed it would not work, what their objections to it were. A half dozen or a dozen questions would arise, and the lecture would be an answer to them."

HABIT OF OPEN-MINDEDNESS.

"The rule should be for chairman, lecturer, and questioners alike to remain seated and talk. Where the thing has been done in this informal way, I have known the function to go on until one in the morning, everybody making his contribution, each getting help and benefit from this full exchange of ideas. Without the presence and the lead of the lecturer—of someone a little more filled with the subject than the others discussing it—the conversation would not have taken that fruitful and instructive turn. The lecturer should be a point of crystalisation.

"The real education in such a process would come not so much from the actual 'new facts' an audience might require, but from the habit of open-mindedness, the realisation that nearly all questions are open questions, that the price of wisdom and understanding is a certain temper of the mind which can only be acquired by cultivation, cultivation to which the acquisition of an art of conversation is an immense aid? Let the American lecture become an incident in the acquisition of that art. This, of course, also applies to the British lecture.

SPARKS.

An electric bulb giving 1,000,000,000 candle-power without the aid of any reflectors or glasses has been constructed in Leningrad by Professors Gekkel, Bulgakov and Mitkevich. A test of the lamp in an electro-technical experiment laboratory proves that with the help of glasses the bulb can give a light of several billion candle power.

* * * *

Professor: "What is the most common conductor of electricity?"

Student (very much at sea): "Why—er—"

Professor: "Wire. Correct. Now tell me what is the unit of power?"

Student (all the more bewildered): "The what, sir?"

Professor: "Yes, the watt. Very good."

* * * *

Ambidextrous Performer: "I defy any individual in the audience to mention a single action that I can perform with my right hand that I cannot do equally well with my left."

Voice in the Gallery: "Put your left hand in your right-hand trousers pocket."

* * * *

Chemistry Professor: "What can you tell me about nitrates?"

Student: "Well—er—they're a lot cheaper than day rates."—"Illinois Wesleyan Argus."

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Good Morning!

Do *you* like getting up in the morning? No doubt you find it nicer to stay in bed. And how do you feel when you are out of bed? Are you brimful of health and vigour and glad to be alive? If not there's something wrong—and that "something" is your liver.

What you need is a little daily dose of Kruschen Salts—as much as will cover a silver 4-anna piece taken in your first morning cup of tea. There are six salts of Nature in every dose, and your body needs every one of them.

Take Kruschen every day, it will keep your system clear of all waste matter, restore your liver and kidneys to healthy activity, and will tone up the whole body until you feel the pulsations of bounding vitality and joyous energy in every nerve and muscle. That is the Kruschen feeling—get it to-day from a bottle of Kruschen Salts.

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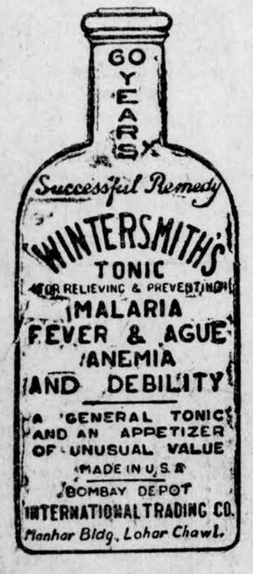

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SHARE MARKET.

Bombay June 17.

To-day mill shares remained steady without any good change. In Tata Iron and Steel there was a seller in big loss of profit-taking. So the market is down to Rs. 72/8 and 28 for 2nd pref. Market closed at Rs. 56 with a seller.

In 3½ per cent Govt. paper market was opened at Rs. 76/7 and dropped at once to Rs. 75/12 but again turned to Rs. 76/2 and closed at Rs. 76/1, 45/55 was opened at Rs. 107/7 and dropped to Rs. 106/8 and closed at Rs. 106/14.

Tone of the market is uncertain.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last	Quotations	Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	2	½	83	4
Baroda	50	4		83	
Central Co-operative	50	7	⅛	53	
Central	25	1	⅜	27	4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.		81	
Imperial	500	40		1702	8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10		435	
Union	7⅜	..		3	11 XD

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE					
Bundi	10	..		11	14
Central India Mining	10	4	½	25	
Indian Cement O.	350	..		46	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..		52	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..		135	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..		4	
Shivrajpure	10	Y	77	41	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.		925	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.		146	
Central Province	100	7	¾ p.c.	120	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.		90	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.		96	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.		90	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.		78	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.		82	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.		90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.		94	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.		102	½
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.		156	4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.		710	XD
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.		71	

STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..		180
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..		260
Scindia Steam	15—0—14—9—6			

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.					
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.		74	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..		670	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..		985	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8		118	12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.		65	
Karachi Electricity	100	6		95	
Surat Electricity	100	..		64	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30		1011	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.		945	XD
Tata Power O.	1,000	..		490	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..		765	

PRESS COMPANIES				
Akbari	500	..		250
Fort	475	..		175
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35		930
Indian Cotton	126	20		225
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..		230
New Berar	500	80		860
New East India	1,000	..		1100
New Mofussil P.	400	40		510
New Prince of Wales	500	61		700
Volkart U.P.	500	40		675

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.					
Alcock Ashdown	100	..		163	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..		13	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8		490	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5		132	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6		11	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12		46	8
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0	4 0	5	6
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..		200	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8		75	
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.		315	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..		30	
Port Canning	1,000	50		705	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..		90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y		130	
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..		56	
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..		72	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..		28	
Thacker	50	..		125	
Telephone	50	ly		28	8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	22-8		700
Jupiter	15	..		5
New India	25	ly		20	8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c		900
Vulcan	10	0-6-0		3

MILLS.					
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10		410	
Alliance	100	..		40	
Apollo	50	..		6	4
Assur Virjee	100	..		3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30		250	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15		315	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.		5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y		886	4
Bombay Industrial	100	..		11	
Bombay Woollen	100	..		70	
Bradbury	250	10		325	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.		175	
Broach Fince Counts	250	..		35	
Century	100	20y		372	8
Central India O.	100	16		511	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.		435	
Ceylon	100	..		45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..		130	
Coorla	100	..		140	
Crescent	100	nil		177	8
Currimbhoy	250	..		300	
David	500	..		350	
Dawn	250	40		670	
Diamond O.	100	..			
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	..		0 14	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil		220	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil		130	
Elphinstone O.	100	..		20	8
Emperor Edward	500	..		265	
Fazulbhoy	250	25		851	4
Finlay	100	nil		115	
Framjee Petit	1,000	..		500	
Globe	100	..		25	
Gokak	100	5		115	
Gold Mohur	100	..		5	8
Hindoostan	1,000	100		1400	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8		175	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100		1050	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12		392	8
Indian Woollen	50	..		2	8
Jamshed O.	250	..		60	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil			97	8
Kilachand	25	..		4	4
Kohinoor	500	..		1000	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150		4925	
Madhora Scindia	100	..		18	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..		88	12
Madras United	250	15		460	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100		1950	
Mathradas	100	..		120	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..		85	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60		2150	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..		130	
Mysore	50	5		110	
New City of Bombay	100	10		140	
New Great Eastern	300	10y		296	4
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..		70	
Pearl	250	12		476	4
Phoenix	100	10		400	
Premier	100	..		40	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..		18	
Sassoon Silk	500	..		575	
Sholapur	1,000	250	xd	7525	
Simplex	250	..		115	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..		32	8
Standard	500	40		1225	
Swadeshi	100	18		481	4
Swan	100	8		130	
Tata Mill O.	500	..		115	
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	190		1975	
Vishnu P.	500	35		560	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100		750	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, June 15

Ahmedabad					41 5
Bombay Cotton					315
Bombay Dyeing	886-4	890	885	886	4
Century	371-4	373	12 370	372	8
Central India					511-4
Colaba Land					13 0
Crescent					176-4
Edward Sassoon					13 5
Fazulbhoy	851-4	856-4	850	851	4
Finalay					117-8
Globe					4 5
Gokak					115
Indian Bleaching					175
Indore Malwa					392-8
Kohinoor					1000
Madhowjee					88-12
Mathuradas					123
Meyer Sassoon					86-4
Mysore					110
New Great					296-4
Pearl					476-4
Pabany					220
Phoenix					400
Simplex					115
Swadeshi					481-4
Swan Mills					132-8
Tata Mill					115

MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				162-8
Bombay Steam				180
Tram Co. Ord.	118-12	118-12	116-4	117-8
Bundi Cement				11-14
Central India Mining				28-4
Indian Cement				46-4
Katni Cement Ord.				52-8
Shivarajpur				41-8
Tata Hydro	1010	1012-8,	996-4	1002-8
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.		29-4	29-4	28-8 28
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	78-12	78-12	71-4	72-8

"DISCREDITABLE METHODS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Government of Bombay has done great injustice to Prof. Divatia by appointing Mr. G. Findly Shirras as the Principal of Gujarat College.

Mr. Divatia has been working as senior professor at the Gujarat College for nearly fifteen years. He was appointed to act as the Principal of Gujarat College last year, during this short period he won the hearts of the students and became very popular among the students. His tenure of office was a splendid success from every point of view. In view of the good and satisfactory work done by Mr. Divatia and the fact that there is not one Government arts college in the Presidency with an Indian Principal it was, as you say, only fair that advantage should have been taken by the Government to appoint Mr. Divatia as the Principal of Gujarat College. Moreover Mr. Divatia is senior to Mr. G. Findly, if the total period of his services as College Professor is taken into account.

On the other hand Mr. G. Findly belongs to the Bengal Educational Department and has only acted as the Director of the Bombay Labour Department.

It is unjust that the claims of Indians should be ignored in such a way only because of the Europeans.—Yours, etc.,

DR. ASADALI M.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, June 17, 1926.

Mr. Mahadev Ramchandra Chaubal, to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, pending further orders.

Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I.C.S., proceeded on leave.

Mr. G. L. Dhekne, First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, is granted leave for five months with effect from the 4th June 1926 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. A. R. Gupte, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, vice Mr. G. L. Dhekne proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. A. Samant, Acting Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, to act as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, vice Mr. A. R. Gupte.

Mr. V. R. Guttikar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Hubli, to act as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. A. Dubois to act as District Superintendent of Police, Thana, from the date on which his services were replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Sobaji Govind Savant to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. C. W. Sykes proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. N. R. Ekbote, Mamlatdar of Niphad and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for four months.

Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for nine months.

Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 24th June 1926.

Mr. T. Harvey, Superintending Engineer, Housing and Suburban Circle under the Development Directorate, is granted, with effect from the 9th October 1926 or the date of relief, leave on average pay for two months and five days, combined with leave on half average pay for nine months and twenty-five days.

Mr. A. W. Marks, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India extension of leave on average pay for six days with effect from the 27th July 1926.

Dr. A. K. Dalal, to act as Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, and Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, vice Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Novis, and Dr. S. N. Moolgavkar, to act as Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Grant Medical College and Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, vice Dr. A. K. Dalal, with effect from the 10th April, 1926.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Paymaster, I.M.S., Superintendent of Matheran, is granted leave on average pay for three months and 15 days with effect from the 16th June 1926 or date of relief.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain during week in parts of Konkan, Deccan Karnatak, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. The fall was light in parts of the Konkan, but elsewhere it was good. Preparation of lands for kharif sowing continues at some places. Kharif sowing in progress in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Konkan, Poona, Satara, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Supply of water for drinking was adequate except in parts of Surat, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda and Savantwadi. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Khandesh and Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of fod-grains were fluctuating.

Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal:—

Sind 25 to 61; Gujarat 25 to 59; Konkan 31 to 40; Deccan 31 to 52; Karnatak 22 to 35.

PERSONS ON RELIEF.

There were 339 persons on gratuitous relief in the Sangamner Taluka of the Ahmednagar District on the last day of the week ending 5th June 1926 and 867 persons in the Poona District on the last day of the week ending 29th May 1926.

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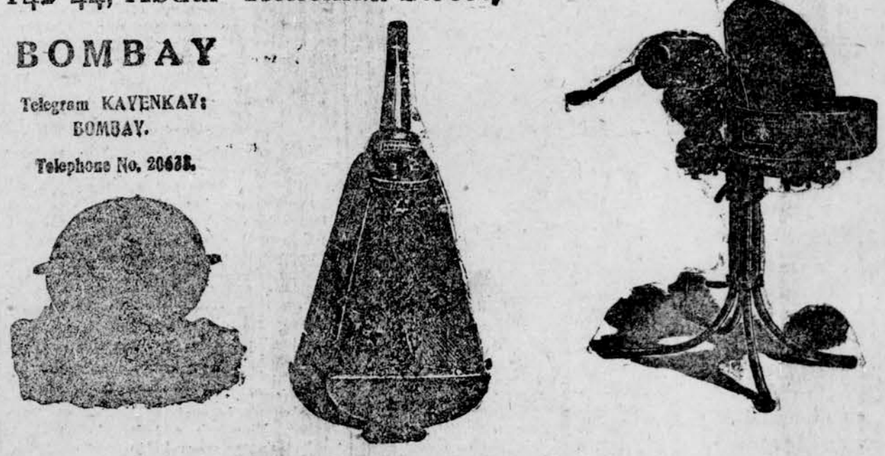

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